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The Bombay Chronicle

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I I

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VOL. XVIII NO. 250— BOMBAY THURSDAY. NOVEMBER 6. 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SEVERE LATHI CHARGES IN BOMBAY & KARACHI

Chowpatty Meeting Broken Up.

HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA ARRESTED.

145 PERSONS DETAINED IN CONGRESS HOSPITALS

Repeated Lathi Charges Near Maharbavdi

ALLEGED STONE-THROWING AT POLICE.

"Bhai and Beheno! Shuru huwa hai jang hamara (Brothers and sisters! our fight has begun)" Chattopadhyaya.

"You can't address the meeting. You are under arrest." C. I. D. Inspector.

This dialogue between the "War Council" President and the police officer on the Chawpatty sands on Wednesday evening was the beginning of a night of lathi charges and broken heads.

Soon after the marching away of Mr. Chattopadhyaya, other members of the "War Council" mounted the platform and began to address the meeting. They were quickly forced down the platform by the police and an order for a general lacthi charge on the crowd was given. Within half an hour more than 30 persons severely wounded were carried by the Ambulance men to the Hospital.

Repeated lathi charges of milder type were ordered from time to time and by about 8 the main body of police force was removed from Chowpatty. But all the crowd swept on swelling.

Later in the night the "storm centre" of lathi charges was shifted to the Girgaum Back Road in the vicinity of the Maharbowri Police Station. At repeated intervals the police would emerge out of the station and charge the crowd.

At 10-30 a rather serious lathi charge was ordered in front of the Maharbowri Police Station and people going home from theatres and the cinemas were even chased from China Baug on one side to Madhav Baug on the other.

The reason for ordering the lathi charges in front of the Maharbowri Police Station was the alleged stone throwing by the crowd at the police. Amongst the injured on the police side are Superindent Guider, one inspector, three sergeants and 18 policemen.

The Ambulance cars were occasionally not allowed to proceed

Earlier in the day at 8-30 there was a flag salutation on the Chowpatty sands when the tricolour flag was planted in the sands by a young girl in the presence of the police. Immediately another flag was seen rising on a flag staff right in the middle of the sea. Later on the fishing boats displayed small tricolour flags from their masts.

Fifty thousand people assembled on the Chaupatti sands on Wednesday evening to attend the meeting to celebrate the Gandhi Day.

Long before the appointed hour people men as well as women, young and old began to pour on the Chaupatti sands and by 6 o'clock the spacious beach and the Chaupatti Road looked like a surging sea of humanity.

The police also appeared on the scence in their full strength much before the time of the meeting. Several hundred policemen all armed with lathis a large number of sergeants and police officers and about 50 sowars arrived on the scene and posted themselves on the Chaupatti Road and at several strategic points.

AWAITING THE PRESIDENTS. ARRIVAL.

Several thousand persons including a good number of women sat on the sands opposite the Wilson College premises awaiting the arrival of the President.

Till 6-15 the crowds kept quiet when two national flags were hoisted amidst vociferous shouts of "Inqilab Zindabad" and "Bande Matram" and the crowd began to sing the national song "Zand: Uncha Rahe Hamara."

Half a dozen police constables two sergeants and some C.I.D. men also were seen among the crowd who were also awaiting the arrival of the President for whom they had a warrant.

CHATTOPADHYAYA ARRIVES.

Exactly at 6-30 the appointed hour of the meeting Sjt. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya arrived on the spot. He entered the meeting place and immediately started addressing the meeting. He had hardly uttered the words "Brothers and Sisters" when C.I.D. Inspector Mr. Kamat approached him and informed him that there was a warrant for him and he was under arrest.

"OUR FIGHT HAS BEGUN."

Hearing that he was under arrest Sjt. Chattopadhyaya started singing the Hindustani rendering of his song "Our fight has begun" and the huge concourse joined with him.

MEETING BEGINS AND THE LATHIS TOO.

As Sjt. Chattopadhyaya marched with the police officers the crowds lustily cheered him. Hardly had the sergeants' and police left the place the other members of the "War Council" got up on a table and started addressing meeting. They had continued for a few minutes when the sergeants and police officers who were all the time waiting on the Chaupatti Road entered the meeting place and started to disperse the crowds. Some of the people left the place while others stuck to their seats and the police charged the crowd with lathis.

UNMOVED INSPITE OF LATHIS.

The crowd dispersed but only to collect again aftaer a few minutes. This continued for some time and then the Sowars entered the field.

CONTINUOUS STREAM OF WOUNDED.

What followed was a most severe charge on the crowds by the sowars, sergeants and police constables all combined. A number of wounded fell on the ground and were picked up by the ambulance men to be conveyed to the Congress Hospital.

For about an hour they continued to chase the crowds on all sides. The sowars chasing them as far as the low water mark and some people from the crowd actually entered the water to save themselves from the lathis.

The serious lathi charges resulted in injuring a large number of persons who were promptly removed in stretchers by the Congress and Swastik League Ambulance men.

In about an hour's time the majority of the people dispersed and the police force withdrew. But as soon as the police left the place the crowd again collected and some of them started to address the meeting. In a few minute time the police again appeared on the scene and a still severe lathi charge followed resulting in serious injuries to many more persons. This time the attack was all the more serious. Some of the chairs and tables were broken into pieces.

The crowds again dispersed and the police finally withdrew from the field.

MEETING AGAIN HELD.

The people who still numbered several thousand again collected on the same spot and several persons addressed the gathering. They severely condemned the police excesses and exhorted the people not to be cowed down by the repressive measures of the Government and to carry out the good fight for freedom till they succeeded in their object.

This meeting which was the third in the course of the evening held at the same spot lasted for about 15 to 20 minutes and terminated at 8-0 p.m.

PROCESSION STARTS.

The crowd then started in a procession a Muslim youth carrying a big national flag. Singing national songs and shouting national slogans the processionists marched triumphantly along the Sandhurst Bridge. They waited for a few minutes at the corner of the Parekh Street to pay their homage to Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel the Congress President who is staying there.

The processionists then wended their way through Prarthana Samaj into Girgaum Back Road.

LATHI CHARGE AGAIN.

As soon as the processionists reached the Maharbowri police station they were charged by a number of sergeants and policemen.

The charge resulted in injuries to about ten to fifteen persons who were removed to the Congress Free Hospital and the Free Emergency Hospital.

As a result of Wednesday evening's lathi charges at the Chaupatti meeting in all 45 injured persons were admitted in the Congress Free Hospital. Out of these 15 were head injuries three chest, four abdomen and 14 extremities. One man was injured in the eye while another had received a very bad blow on the nose and was profusely bleeding when he was brought to the hospital. About nine of these cases were of a serious nature.

In the Free Emergency Hospital till 9-30 p.m. in all 53 persons were admitted a large number of

(Continued on page 5.)

Bardoli Sirdar's Immediate Programme

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

Sirdar Vallabbhai Patel has issued the followig statement:—

"Much as I would love to rush to my beloved Gujerat, I am anxious to see Pandit Motilal Nehru whose health must be a matter of deep concern to the whole country. Before therefore I resume harness I think I must pay a flying visit to Panditji who I hear has been advised to take long rest and who might therefore undertake a brief sea-voyage. It is too early yet to say anything definite about my programme. But I should be able to fix it up as soon as I return to Gujerat which I expect to about the 9th or 10th."

Sardar Vallabbhai leaves for Allahabad by the Calcutta Mail on Thursday night.—A. P.

CHATTOPADHYAYA'S TRIAL.

—:o:—

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya was kept in the Esplanade Police Station Lock up. He will be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

HIS SUCCESSOR.

It is understood that Mr. D. S Babrekar, Advocate, is appointed as the President of the "War" Council to succeed Mr. Chattopadhyaya.

U. S. ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

Sweeping Victory For Democrats

ROOSEVELT'S SON WINS HUGE MAJORITY

LONDON, Nov. 5.

New York.—The elections yesterday for all the House of Representatives, one-third of the members of the Senate and the Governorships of thirty-one States, largely fought on the Prohibition issue, resulted in a sweeping victory for the Democrats led by Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, son of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and Democratic candidate for the Governorship of New York State, who obtained a huge majority of 700000 over Republican candidate, ex-Attorney-General Tuttle. Mr. Roosevelt is regarded as certain to be Democratic candidate at the next Presidential election. The political complexion of new House of Representatives is not yet definitely known, but the Democrats are already anticipating the control of the House by means of coalition with other elements like Farmer-Labour.—Reuter.

"Dox" Takes Off From Lake Constance

—:o:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Berlin.—Twelve-engined "Dornier flying-boat "Dox" took off to-day from Lake Constance on flight to Calshot, via Amsterdam, preparatory to attempt to fly across Atlantic via Lisbon and the Azores.—Reuter.

Jirga Of Elders Near Peshawar

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Nov. 5.

The Khilafatists held a jirga on Sunday at the Maidan and after protracted deliberations, resolved to ask Government and their elders to begin negotiations for settlement with Government.—A. P.

U. S. General Election For Congress.

LONDON, November 5.

New York.—The General election for the Congress and part of the Senate and State Governorships indicates a national swing in favour of Democrats.—Reuter.

SEARCHES AT AMRITSAR

—:o:—

Special C. I. D. Staff At Work.

ON THE TRACK OF REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

AMRITSAR, Nov. 5.

The police under the supervision of a special staff of the C. I. D. carried out searches at eight different places including the houses of Amirchand Gupta, Jagatram Vishwamitra, Tripathi, Nair Ahmed and some others in connection with alleged formation of revolutionary party with the object of collecting arms and preparing bombs.

Th's information, it is understood, was supplied by one Narain Bannerjee alias Chaman, arrested recently on a charge of distributing revolutionary leaflets threatening cloth dealers with serious consequences if they sold foreign cloth against the orders of the Congress.

Some proscribed literature has been recovered in the course of some of these searches which are still in progress.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE IN AMRAOTI

—:o:—

Mrs. Durgatai Joshi Arrested

Sequel To Liquorshop Picketing

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Nov. 3.

An Amraoti Telephone message says that picketing of Liquor Shop Auctions was started last evening. There was a lathi charge, and 40 volunteers were arrested and released after two hours. The Dictator Shrimati, Durgabai Joshi hurried by to-days Express to Amraoti from Bombay. She along with Mrs. Patwardhan was arrested while addressing Liquor shop auctions at the Deputy Commissioner's Office and removed to jail. The Sevikas who were picketing were also arrested, but were released on the Badnera Pohora Roads. Four volunteers have been arrested. A merchant's son has been severely beaten. While removing him to the Congress Hospital, the Ambulance Doctor also was roughly handled.

LATHI CHARGE IN KARACHI

Heavy Toll Of Casualties.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

Police effected yesterday evening the second series of arrests of Satyagrahi liquor picketers numbering 21. Arrested ones were replaced by fresh volunteers and picketing went on uninterruptedly till the closing time. In some places the police made as many as five rounds to effect arrests. When the police came to make the last arrests, at Denso Hall they made 'lathi' charge on a crowd of five thousand people who were shouting the national slogan. Many persons were injured and some severely. Most of the injured were removed forthwith to Gandhi Hospital.

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATIONS.

To-day is also being celebrated here as Gandhi Day. The grand solemn ceremony of unfurling and salutation of the National Flag was held this morning, where all Prabhat Pheries mustered strong. All educational institutions including Government ones are closed and National Flag has been hoisted over most of them. In the evening a big procession will be taken out and will terminate in a monster meeting.

The Karachi Municipality adjourned its meeting owing to the conviction of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the bad treatment meted out to Bombay lady volunteers.

The Dictator of Shikarpur who was arrested was sentenced to two months.

ANOTHER VERSION.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

The police made a 'lathi' charge on an angry mob here last night following the arrest of 19 Satyagraha picketers. The mob threw stones at the police and surrounded the prison van. Several policemen and twenty of the crowd were injured in the melee. The situation eased only when the police were on the verge of firing which was averted eventually.—A. P.

REVOLUTIONARY POSTERS.

Cyclostyled revolutionary posters were found pasted on the walls of Rambagh Recreation Ground this morning and removed by the police. The posters called upon the Sind Police Commissioner, and two sub-inspectors mentioned by name to leave Karachi within seven days and threatened that otherwise, they would be killed by bombs. The posters were signed: "By order of General Secretary. Revolutionary Party. Temporary Headquarters, Karachi."—A. P.

NATIONAL FLAG MYSTERIOUSLY RISES OVER SEA SURFACE.

Mild Lathi Charge: 10 Persons Injured.

The flag salutation ceremony announced to be held at Chowpatty Sands on Wednesday morning at 8-30 under the auspices of the Marwari Youth League was attended with many a comic incident. Though the regular meeting could not be held on account of the Police Commissioner's ban, several flags were hoisted at the due time, one of them in the sea itself, about 100 feet from the edge of the water. Thus the substantial part of the celebration of the Gandhi Day was effectually carried out.

The news of the Police Commissioner's prohibition of the ceremony had aroused considerable public interest, and crowds of people thronged on the sands and all the available space round about. The windows and terraces of the Wilson College and the other buildings facing the Chowpatty were also packed with spectators. The Ambulance volunteers were also present to meet any eventualities.

A large force of armed police constables and sergeants was mobilised to prevent the defiance of the Commissioner's order. Several superior officers were also present on the scene. A batch of about 25 constables and half a dozen sergeants occupied the portion of the sands opposite row of buildings, while a strong force guarded the entrance at the foot of the Sandhurst Bridge.

Despite such elaborate precautions, a girl succeeded in reaching the prohibited part of the sands and hoisted a small hand-flag at about 8 a.m.

This was a signal for enthusiastic cheering and demonstration by the crowds. A sergeant immediately went up to her and snatched away the flag.

It seemed as though there would be no more attempts at flag hoisting. Punctually at 8-30, however, which was the time announced for the ceremony, a large flag emerged above the surface of the sea about 100 feet from the water-front, and was held aloft by a man who looked like a fisherman. This was a big surprise for the public as well as the police who had never dreamt that the sea would be propitious enough to help a national demonstration. The incident seemed almost miraculous as nobody was seen entering the water from the foreshore. Anyway, this phenomenon was hailed with tumultuous applause and shouts of rejoicings from the crowd of spectators who sang in chorus the usual flag song "Zanda uncha rahe hamara". (Let our flag fly high) and "Up, Up the National Flag". One of the spectators shouted "India's power over the sea."

The police looked on. A few minutes later a couple of small flags were raised up. The police withdrew about 8-45 a.m. The flag in the sea was later tied to a longer pole and was seen flying for a long time afterwards.

During the demonstration, the police tried to chase away the crowds, and made some mild lathi charges. About 10 persons were injured, one rather severely, and they were all treated by the Ambulance volunters. Some of them were admitted to Congress Hospital.

—:o:—

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED ON COUNCIL HALL ROOF.

—:o:—

Removed By Police.

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

One of the "soldiers" of the "People's Battalion" climbed up the roof of the Legislative Council Hall near Apollo Bunder, unnoticed by anybody, on Wednesday morning, and hoisted a national flag on a pole, put up on board inscribed "Congress Committee" and then disappeared. The police afterwards pulled down the flag and the board. The "soldier" has not been apprehended.

LATHI CHARGES ON STREET DEMONSTRATORS.

As all the cloth shops in the city were closed on Wednesday there was no picketing and therefore no arrests were made. There were, however, several charges on groups of people who were holding street demonstrations.

PRABHAT PHERI PROCESSION STOPPED.

12 WOMEN ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

A Prabhat Pheri procession of ladies was stopped by the police on Wednesday morning at Khandawadi, and about 12 women were arrested. They were asked to disperse, but they persisted in going to their destination. They were then arrested and taken to the police lock-up. At about 9-30, they were released.

BOMBAY OBSERVES COMPLETE HARTAL

In honour of the Gandhi Day, Bombay observed a complete hartal on Wednesday. All the cloth markets, and the cotton, Share and Bullion Exchanges were closed. The shop-keepers in different parts of the city also closed their business for the day.

CELEBRATIONS AT VILE PARLE

Gandhi Day was celebrated at Vile Parle with great enthusiasm. In the morning a procession of men, women and children passed through the various roads singing national songs. The merchants and shopkeepers observed a complete hartal.

HINDU MUSLIM NATIONALIST MEETING

—:o:—

"REPRESSION HELPS PEOPLE"

A public meeting of Hindus and Muslims was held at Khoja Mohalla, on Wednesday, at 9 p.m. under the auspices of "Mandvi Prajakiya Mandal" when Sjt. Tejpal Tulsidas presided.

Among those who addressed the meeting were Sjts. Faizulla Ebrahim, D. K. Bhat, Noormohamed Mojawala, Manilal Khetani, Waljee Pragjee (organizer of the Mandvi Prabhat Feri). Dayal R. Chandarana Dictator of Mandvi Prajakiya Mandal was among those present.

The speakers exhorted the audience to carry on the present struggle. These repressive measures instead of suppressing the movement helped the people to vindicate more firmly their fight. They also dwelt on the boycott of British goods and encouraging of Swadeshi and added that it was the only way to save from starvation the dumb starving millions of India. The meeting terminated amidst loud cries of "Inquilab Zindabad."

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WANTED—Reliable REPRESENTATIVES for an Indian Insurance Company for Bombay and Thana District on liberal Terms. Apply Post Box No. 340, Bombay.
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WANTED—WEAVING MASTER, having full practical experience. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age and lowest salary expected to Box No. 382 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3523

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B R3602

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R 3581 B

Trade Announcement.

GUARANTEED—HAND SPUN and HAND WOVEN KASHMIR WOOLLEN CLOTH SUIT PIECE, sufficient for an ordinary suit Rs. 10. No samples sent. Goods accepted back if not approved. SHIVA SAHAI AISHI RAM, Srinagar (Kashmir).
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TO LET—AIRY ROOMS at WAHEDINA MANSION, Parel Tram Junction, Poibavdi. Apply on premises. Mortgagee in possession. The GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 50-52, Church-Gate Street, Bombay.
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AUTOMOBILE CLEARANCE SALE —Few remaining DURANT-RUGBY CARS will be sold this week regardless of cost. Cars now on view at HILL SAWYER & CO.'S SHOWROOM, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
1940

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E 1981

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch, per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
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0th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE FOR SALE OF SANTA CRUZ PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANUBHAI RANGILDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 373, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of ryotwari tenure situate at Santa Cruz in village Danda in Salsette Taluka, Thana District in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, being final plot No. 53 of Scheme No. 4 Santa Cruz under the Town planning Act I of 1915 containing by admeasurement 1375 square yards or thereabouts be and the same little more or less and bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 305 of Danda and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of Shrobux Onkarmal on or towards the North by the said common passage and on or towards the South by the land of Bombay Catholic Co-partnership Housing Society Limited, and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1930.

RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
1942

Public Notices.

THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.), at which the following resolution will be proposed.

That clause 3 (a) of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be amended by substituting the following, namely, "to carry on all kinds of Insurance Business, and in particular without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing words to carry on Life Fire, Marine, Accident, Employers' Liability, Workmen's Compensation, Loss in Profit due to Fire and Transit Insurance" for original clause 3 (a) of the Memorandum of Association of the Company.

Should the resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company and such meeting will be held on Saturday, the 6th December, 1930, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

By Order of the Board,
PESTONJEE EDALJEE DHALLA
Secretary.
Bombay, dated 1st November 1930.
1941

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that we have dispensed the services of S. J. Pajrigara and any transactions entered by him on our behalf will not be binding on us.

M. N. NAIR & SONS,
Weaving Factory
Calicut (Malabar)
R3595

Tender.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for 3" consolidated Asphalt grouting to the following roads:—

	Approx. Quantities
1. Road from Raipur Gate to Raipur Chakla	24,000 Sq. Ft.
2. Railway Station to Prem Gate	93,000 Sq. Ft.

They should reach the Chief Officer on or before Monday, the 10th instant, 4 p.m. No tender without earnest money at 1 per cent. shall be considered.

The tender forms and copies of specifications can be had from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1. The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any of the tender.

K. A. STEVENS,
For Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Engineer's Office,
Ahmedabad, 3rd November, 1930
1943

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODIKHANA STREET, FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property by order of Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and with the consent of the Mortgagor Mr. Bomanjee Merwanji Wadia under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 29th March 1923.

All that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure containing by admeasurement about 203 6/9 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 1117, New No. 5983, New Survey No. 9208 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1999, Street No. 43 and all which premises are situate at Modykhana Street and are bounded on the East by the properties of Dadabhoy and Muncherji Hormusji Cama, on the West by Modykhana Street, on the North by Agiari Lane and on the South by the property of Ruttonjee Rupjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

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Auction Sales.

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Abdulhussein Jivaji and salebhai Abdulhussein the property situate at Parbhadevi Road, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written, pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of August 1920 and made between the above named Mortgagors of the one part and by Dhunbai, widow of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria and others of the other part, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 6th day of November, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2822 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other neighbouring land under Old Nos. 589-759, New Nos. 4601-4695, Old Survey Nos. 418-419, and New Survey No. 1772 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2757(1) 2757 (2), 2757(3), 2757(4), Street Nos. 222-222 A, 222 B, and 222 C.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at their office at 49, Esplanade Road, Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

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Tel. No. 22064.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), of very valuable teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room Jacobean and plain artistic furniture made by well-known makers. Glass and panel door almyrahs, silver show-cases, Jacobean side-board, dinner wagon, cabinets, gramophones, records, electric lamps, Kazeriole tune harmonium made by T. S. Ramchander, very rich English plush hall carpet 12" x 9", (1) Standard motor car, (1) Buick motor car, 1 large lion skin, etc., etc., at Chapsey Terrace, Altamount Road, Khambala Hill.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

RIALTO CINEMA To-day & To-morrow Only at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION!
Miss. BLANCHE & Miss. VICTORIA.
FOREMOST AMONG EGYPTIAN AND INDIAN DANCERS, and the recipients of several gold medals from Two GOVERNORS and Ten MAHARAJAHS.
In Oriental Dances
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
AVARICE
(AGORE JALSA)—A WAHAVIR PRODUCTION featuring
MISS MANI & MASTER SHANKER

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
NAUGHTY BABY
with ALICE WHITE and JACK MULHALL
A First National Picture
TRAGEDY OF R 101.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
One of the most remarkable Pictures produced
THE VILLA BY THE SEA
featuring
DOLLY DAVIS, CHARLES VANEL.
A String of Romance and Intrigue and a man's sacred devotion to duty.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
When Two Men Want One Girl You Know How It Is
THE STORM.
featuring
LUPE VELEZ.
What a STORM of unleashed emotions.....What a STORM of killing snow.....What a STORM of thrills staged in the great outdoors!
Also
R 101 DISASTER

THE CAPITOL
FRO 1 FRIDAY 7th Nov. At 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

Lawrence TIBBETT in THE ROGUE SONG
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING
ENTIRELY in TECHN.COLOUR.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Joan CRAWFORD in Untamed
Hear JOAN CRAWFORD Talk and Sing!

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.
B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 February.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 to Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 Nov./Dec.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278-1/4
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 277
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 89 5/8
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 110 1/2
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 13/16 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 7/16 5th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 15/32 4th inst.
London/Paris 123.75 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.84 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.02 3/4 4th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-5-0 1/4 3rd inst £4-5-0 3/8 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 3/4 3rd inst. 16 13/16 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 11/16 3rd inst. 16 3/4 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 3/4 3rd inst. Closed 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/16 per cent 3rd inst. 2 1/16 per cent 4th. inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent 3rd inst. 2 1/4 per cent 4th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money.—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos 3 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China bought and sold business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 5.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 64/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/10
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/9
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 74
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/10
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/14
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due Rs. 105/
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/8

FORWARD RATES.

17th November settlement.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 64/12/0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-8-0.
Tone of Market: Quite steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 5.
3 Months Discounts 2 1/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 2 per cent.
One month 2 1/2 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate—5 per cent.
Tone of Money market-Easy.

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FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES BLOCK ADVANCE!

Annual Survey Of Educational Progress.

PLEA FOR RAISING UNIVERSITY STANDARD.

The following are extracts from the resolution of the Government on the report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1928-29.

The most notable feature of the Report on Public Instruction in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1928-29 is that general progress was maintained in spite of financial difficulties. Recognised institutions increased by 261 to 15,881 and unrecognised by 68 to 1,361, the total increase in the number of institutions being 329. The largest increase was in the number of primary schools which numbered 14,606 and were distributed among 10,679 out of a total of 26,831 inhabited towns and villages. The number of towns and villages with primary schools showed an increase of 351. The total number of pupils under instruction increased from 1,192,153 to 1,230,340 by 3.2 per cent., of whom 982,082 were boys and 248,753 girls. The total expenditure on public instruction rose by over Rs. 6 lakhs to over Rs. 395 lakhs. Of this amount, 50 per cent. was met from Provincial Revenues, little over 18 per cent. each from funds of local bodies and fees, and about 14 per cent. from other miscellaneous sources. The total expenditure (Rs. 198 lakhs) on education from Provincial Revenue amounts to about one-seventh of the total ordinary revenue of the Presidency.

2. As Government have just published a general review of the educational position in this Presidency in light of the findings of the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission, they do not think it necessary to review this report in detail, and propose to confine their remarks to a few of the outstanding features.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

3. The coming into force of the new Bombay University Act of 1928 marked one of the most important events of the year under report. This Act has revolutionised the constitution of the University and its constituent bodies.

Government note with regret the remarks of the Director about the low standard of education possessed by the majority of students at various stages in the University course and observe that the principal reason for this apart from the low standard of matriculation is reported to be unwieldy size of the college classes which makes efficient tutorial work utterly impossible. This is a point to which the attention of the University should be particularly drawn. Government agree with the Hartog Committee that "it is of the first importance that a university degree should be a real certificate to the public of capacity and attainment; it is essential that the university should maintain a high standard in its teaching; but it is no less desirable that the matriculation should not admit to its doors numbers of students who have no chance of success," and trust that the newly constituted governing bodies of the University will keep the object of raising standards throughout the University course steadily in view. They note with satisfaction the Director's remarks about discipline among students studying in colleges. The question of the maintenance of discipline among the younger generation is of a very great importance to the future welfare of the country, and success must depend mainly on the wisdom, firmness and personalities of the heads of colleges and the loyal co-operation of their colleagues.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Secondary schools in this Presidency include Anglo-Vernacular High and Middle schools. The total number of Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys increased from 434 in 1927-28 to 451 in 928-29 and the number of boys attending them rose from 34,602 to 33,462. The total expenditure on all Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys increased by Rs. 2,70,473 to Rs. 55,25,088, of which 27.2 per cent. was met from Provincial revenues. Government share the regret expressed by the Director of Public Instruction that it has been impossible for financial reasons to increase the allotment for grants to secondary schools during the last five years and are alive to the importance of putting matters in this respect on a sounder footing, as soon as the position of their finances permits.

They agree with the Hartog Committee that there is ample scope for a wider and more distinctive curriculum in the middle stage of vernacular schools and have now under their consideration the report of the Committee appointed by them to examine this question.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

The number of local Boy Scouts' Associations increased by 11 to 138. The movement continues to grow in popularity; its ultimate value must depend on the extent to which its lessons of service and obedience, not less than those of activity and adventure, are assimilated and acted upon.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

It is satisfactory to note that physical training has received increased attention in all Anglo-Vernacular schools. The Report of the Physical Education Committee has now been published and its recommendations are at present under consideration.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The total number of primary schools for boys and girls increased by 233 or 1.6 per cent. to 14,606 and the number of pupils in them by 29,026 to 1,050,104, i.e. an increase of 2.8 per cent.

The total expenditure on primary education increased by Rs. 67,796 to Rs. 1,98,23,667. Of the total expenditure 60.1 per cent. was met from Provincial funds, 28.6 per cent. from Board funds, 2.6 per cent. from fees and 8.7 per cent. from other sources. The average cost of educating a pupil in a primary school for boys was Rs. 20-3-0 and the average cost to Government Rs. 11-12-0.

The Sir J. J. School of Art was completely separated from the Educational Department as a measure of administrative convenience.

GIRLS' EDUCATION.

The total number of institutions for girls, public and private, increased by 112 to 1,935. The number of girls under instruction rose from 236,393 to 248,758, i.e. by 5.2 per cent., of whom 162,908 were in institutions for girls and 85,850 in those for boys. The total expenditure on institutions specially intended for girls (excluding those for Europeans) was Rs. 52,96,683 against Rs. 49,09,897 in the preceding year. The number of girls under training in colleges rose by 34 to 492. The number of secondary schools for girls increased from 94 to 97. The number attending these schools rose from 14,825, to 16,009, i.e. an increase of 9 per cent. The number of primary schools for girls rose from 1,614 to 1,630 and the number of pupils in them from 141,684 to 146,773. Government have recognised that the school education of each additional girl counts more towards the future than the school education of an additional boy and in the interest of the advance of education as a whole whenever funds permit, are giving sympathetic consideration to the claims of girls' education in every scheme of expansion.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

The number of Muhammadans under instruction in all classes of institutions in the Presidency proper during the year under report was 148,228 showing an increase of 3.2 per cent. over the figures for the preceding year. The number of Muhammadans in secondary schools shows an increase of 12.1 per cent. during the year under report.

The number of Muhammadans under instruction in Sind increased by 6.6 per cent. Special facilities in the form of special scholarships, higher percentage of free-studentships and reservation of seats in secondary schools and colleges, special Anglo-Urdu schools, engagement of special teachers of Urdu in several High schools, besides teachers of Arabic in the two selected High schools, are provided by Government for the encouragement of education among Muhammadans. The recommendations made by the Mulla Schools Committee are under the consideration of Government.

EDUCATION BACKWARD CLASSES.

The progress of education among these classes is not as rapid as might be desired but a noteworthy increase occurred in Primary schools in which the number of pupils rose by 17,622 during the year under report. Government desire to emphasise again that the Educational officers should continue their efforts to remove any disabilities under which children of the Depressed classes suffer educationally. The increase of 8.2 per cent. in the number of children of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes under instruction is a practical demonstration of the desire of these tribes to improve their status.

Government have provided special facilities for the encouragement of education among the Intermediate and Backward classes among Hindus by means of institution of social scholarships, reservation of seats in educational institutions and provision of free-studentships. It is regrettable, however, that full advantage is not taken of these concessions by these communities—particularly the Backward classes. The whole question of the expansion of education among the Backward and Depressed classes is being re-examined by Government in light of the recommendations of the Starte Committee.

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YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

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SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological, Maternity and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily.

PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Rai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

RURAL DISTRESS.

—:o:—

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of India in one of their replies to the pleas for intervention in the market have pointed out that one of the primary reasons for the prices in India for all agricultural products to rule below world parity was the reaction of the boycott movement. "When Congress activities cease to disturb the normal economic life of India, confidence will be restored and credit will be more freely available for financing dealings." But there is another side to the story! It is the experience of the last seven months that the Currency Department can tighten the money market for the simple reason of maintaining an artificial ratio of 18d. This monetary stringency due to the contraction of currency to the extent of nearly Rs. 40 crores had its inevitable reaction in the dislocation of business. Treasury Bills and the 6 per cent. rupee loan have attracted a large amount of money which under ordinary circumstances would have gone for financing dealings. Is it solely due to the Congress activities or is it due to the one sided action of the Finance and Currency Department that the country is held in a trough of depression?

"The Indian mills," the Government have said, "will be able to operate more fully, both putting more purchasing power into circulation in the form of wages and adding to the demand for Indian cotton." Can the Millowners' Association say without any reservation that the deadlock in the Indian Mill Industry is due to the Congress activities? Is it due to the swadeshi movement that the mills are restricting their production or is it due to the outside world causes? If the low price for Indian cotton is solely due to the indisposition on the part of the Indian Mills to stock raw cotton, one cannot understand why there must be a slump in the prices of Indian wheat, tea, coffee, groundnuts and jute.—Yours, etc.,

N. S. MANI.

TIMES OF INDIA'S STORY"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It has become as clear as day-light now, that the last Sunday was really a Black-Sunday on account of Police excesses upon the peaceful citizens of Bombay. But a quite-different story is reported in the "Times of India" defending the lathi charges It has reported that the police were right in breaking the innocent heads because its correspondent has found out a plea that some stones were thrown on the police. It is a very strange thing to learn. All the while I was there and I found no stone-throwing anywhere by anybody. It is the duty business of the Anglo-Indian papers ever since the beginning of this movement to report particularly stone-throwing by the people on the police. Nowadays the readerrs of newspapers had no faith in the reports of Anglo-Indian papers. Lastly not only the British Government tries to give us stones instead of bread but these Anglo-Indian papers also try to put dust in the eyes of general public by giving false reports such as stone-throwing etc. But the public know in which direaction the wind is blowing as they are wide awakened long ago.—Yours, etc.,

N. Y. NADKARNI.

THE R 101 DISASTER

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of 12th October, there appears an article by "Rudomo" entitled "The Meaning of Figures" which alleges to trace the disaster of R-101 by the Science of numerology.

I happen to have read many works on this subject, but I must confess the "occult" value given to the letters R-101 is entirely a new one. It is commonknowledge that every letter of the alphabet corresponds to a number under the Science of Numerology—9 being considered the largest figure. Letters A to I have a value up to 9—(A—1, B—2, C—3 and so forth); J to R is the second batch of letters having the same value; lastly S to Z have the value of 1 to 8 respectively.

This much is given and expounded by all the Numerologist I have known. Mr. Rudomo's calculations, I hasten to add may be based on a different method and I should be highly obliged if your correspondent will explain how he came to give the letter R the number 2 for according to my calculations it ought to be 9 and not 2. If this is so, the name R-101 as such has nothing to do with the disaster in for the matter of that with the Science of Numerology.

In the meanwhile, I am waiting to be enlightened on the points raised by me.—Yours, etc.,

"SPHINX."

POLICE CORDON REMOVED

—:o:—

Procession Goes Back To City.

LATER: Exiciting scenes took place this evening in the Civil Lines of Allahabad on Albert Road. A large procession organised in celebration of a Jawahar Week with the effigies on bullock carts, flags, standards, etc., passing along Albert Road was stopped by the police. Pandit Motilal and his wife arrived on the scene in a car and addressed the processionists who squatted on the road. The processionists were fed, and have been sitting on the road since six o'clock this evening apparently determined not to move in the direction required by the police.

Eventually the police cordon was withdrawn and the procession goes back to the city.—A. P.

POLICE METHODS CONDEMNED.

—:o:—

HORRIFIED AT TREATMENT OF LADIES AT YERODA.

The Indian Motor Accessories and Petrol Dealers' Union have passed the following resolution:—

This Committee strongly condemns the excesses committed by the Bombay City Police, at the last 'Flag Salutation Ceremony' on the Azad Maidan, when they ruthlessly charged innocent public and volunteers by lathi, inflicting serious injuries on all parts of the body particularly on heads and skulls and more particularly the way in which the ladies were handled.

This Committee further disapproves the behaviour of the police authorities in taking away young girl volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal to a distant place on the Thana Road.

The Committee feels that the police had ample authority provided by law to keep the arrested in lock-up and put them before a Magistrate, but the present behaviour calls for strong criticism and severe action by higher authorities. This Committee is further horrified at the Press News to the effect that, some ladies jailed in Yerrowada were forced to remove bangles off their hands and 'Mangal Sutrams' off their necks, which has an important religious significance to Hindu married ladies, and calls upon the authorities to allow these ladies the privilege of wearing bangle and 'Mangal Sutrams' even in jail."

DHOLERA SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Nov. 2.

In spite of incessant rain in the whole of Dhandhuka Taluka, Prabhat Feris continue regularly with greater energy, without caring wet weather, drizzle and down-pours.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

There is always regular picketing going on, on the liquor shops of the Dhandhuka Taluka. On account of this, the vendors of liquor have to go outside in order to sell liquor. Wherever they go, they are persued by picketers; and as a result there is no sale of liquor in Dhandhuka Taluka.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

The Barwala merchants have unanimously resolved not to sell any foreign cloth up to the month of Fagan; and not to indent foreign cloth till next Diwali.

A Patrika named "Padgham" is regularly distributed in the thoroughfares of Ranpur. The police authorities try their level best to search the place where it is printed. They are doing their utmost for this; but nothing in this respect is found as yet.

The volunteers of the Ranpur Satyagrah Chhavni under the leadership of Subedar Sjt. Buldevji have undertaken the work of cleaning the dirty lanes and dirt hills of the town.

Thasara "Dictator Arrested

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

DAKOR, Nov. 2.

Sjt. Popatlal Girdharlal Shah, "Dictator" of the Thasara Taluka Samiti, was arrested on October 31 at Anand. He constantly toured and made speeches to keep the peasants fully informed of the Congress activities in the Taluka. At the time of his arrest he has given a message in which he exhorts the people to join the struggle for freedom.

Sjts. Prabhulal Bhagwal Upadhyaya and Kantilal Girdharlal Shah have also been arrested at Dakore. It is likely that more arrests will be made.

A police sub-inspector, with seven policemen, attached the house of Sjt. Chhotabhai Bahecharbhai to recover his fine of Rs. 20. As they found nothing valuable in the house, they removed twenty bags of tobacco lying in the compound, belonging to a merchant of Baroda, but as they could not secure a cart to convey them, they stored them in a room nearby.

Procession in Modasa

(From Our Correspondent.)

MODASA, Oct. 30.

The workers of the Taluka Samiti are touring the villages and preparing for the no-tax campaign. "Dharmayuddha" Bulletin is being daily published, and is widely read. Photos of leaders are often published in the bulletin.

One volunteer of Ahmedabad, who was working here, was arrested and is kept in temporary jail. It is surprising that his case has not come up for hearing yet.

A procession was taken out, and a public meeting was held and a complete hartal was observed as a protest against the conviction of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

DETROJ PEASANTS LEAVING HOME AND HEARTHS.

—:o:—

Govt. Servants' Advice To Pay Land Revenue

(From Our Correspondent.)

DETROJ, Nov. 1.

Seven chokiyats (guards) are assigned the work of watching the standing crops. Some people find their way in and take away whatever they can.

The whole village has brought about a strict social boycott of the revenue employees of the Government. Talati and others are touring the villages and advise the peasants to pay the land revenue.

Peasants have made all preparations to leave their homes at a moment's notice.

Mamlatdar and others are busy arranging meetings everywhere, in which speeches on the advisability of paying up the land revenue will be delivered.

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PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

TINKERING WITH INDIAN REFORMS.

The "Magna Charta" Of European Commerce.

EQUALITY OF TRADING STATUS: NO DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION.

European Chambers' Preposterous Proposals.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

The points of view which the representatives of the European Chamber of Commerce in India, who are delegates to the Round Table Conference, are likely to press at the Conference on several recommendations of the Simon Report are now available in a compendious form. Whatever may be the differences on other matters, there is unanimity among the chambers that there must be a special clause in the new constitution providing against discriminatory legislation. Chambers are not convinced by the Commission's opinion that suitable and effective clauses could not be drafttd nor do they agree that the only practical means of providing safeguards for minorities is by the retention of an impartial power residing in the Governor-General and in the Governors in the provinces. Secondly the Chambers feel that there could be no question of there being any distinction between British and Indian in the new constitution. India must be left to discriminate against other countries which may not treat her nationals fairly, but as far as the British interests are concerned, it must be clearly established that same rights and status enjoyed by Indians should apply to British citizens in India. Unanimity of opinion also exists among different chambers, who support the Simon Report, by accepting the principle of Federal constitution for India, autonomy in provinces, and reservation of defence, foreign affairs, Indian States and services, which would he under the control of Governor-General.

BOMBAY OPPOSED TO LAYTON'S SCHEME

There are differences of opinion in matters of detail. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for instance are in favour of indirect elections by Provincial Councils to the Central Legislature, but they hold the view that the system of election by proportional representation is very complicated and not likely to work satisfactorily. They would however be satisfied with any system of representation which gives to various communities the same proportion of representation in the Central Legislature as they would have in Provincial Council.

The Bombay Chamber, however, is opposed to the recommendation of the Simon Commission for increase in the membership of Federal Assembly from 145 to 250 or more as under the proposals of the Commission, which do not provide for any member of the Viceroy's Council being responsible to the Assembly, the effect would be to double the potential number of government's opponents. In fact, some members of the Chamber hold that the Commission's proposals with regard to the Central Legislature will, if adhered to wreck the chances of the Round Table Conference arriving at a constitution, acceptable to, and workable by, a majority fo interests in the country. The Chamber also takes the view that the Governor General should have the right when he considers it necessary, to administer law and order or to protect minorities, while if Finance where handed over to an elected Minister, it would probably be necessary to provide for a Financial Adviser and the question of a commercial treaty between India and Great Britain would clearly require examination. The Chamber, while considering the recommendations in regard to Provinces, urge for second Chambers in the Provinces. The consideration of financial recommendations of the Simon Commission is left over for further discussion after the question of constitution had been settled, but Sir Walter Layton's proposals with regard to the Provincial Fund were regarded an open to serious objection. It is felt that the proposal, if accepted, would be the negation of Provincial autonomy for the Provinces to depend for their revenues, to such a large extent on the taxes voted by the Central Legislature.

THE MADRAS CHAMBER'S VIEWS

The Madras Chamber of Commerce, which held a joint Conference of the Madras branch of the European Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the United Planters Association of Southern India and the Madras Trades' Association for the purpose of considering the Simon Report, are opposed to the inclusion of any non-elected persons in the Ministry as far as Madras is concerned, as they hold that this power was tantamount to a continuation of dyarchy and would give great offence to Indian of all shades of opinion.

The Conference supported the recommendations to transfer the administration of Law and Order in Madras to a Minister in the Cabinet but decided to support strongly the retention by the Governor of all the powers recommended by the Report, and it was considered that the Delegates to the Round Table Conference should not give way to compromise in any direction as those powers are vital from the point of view of European non-official. Meeting also considered it most desirable at the same time to have a second Chamber in Madras to [illegible] easing of the burden resting on the Governor's shoulders if possible.

STRONG CENTRAL GOVT.

Turning to Central Government the Conference resolved to agree to the method of indirect election in principle for Federal Assembly, with proviso that in place of proportional representation by the single transferable vote there should be reservation of seats for all the communities provided always that the proportion of Europeans in the Federal Assembly should not be less than is at present in the Legislative Assembly. The Conference felt that the method of proportional representation was definitely likely to be prejudicial to European interests, while agreeing with the proposed increase in the size of the Federal Assembly the Conference felt that it should be made obligatory for the Viceroy to include at least one elected member from the Federal Assembly or the Council of State in his Executive Council. And although the Conference supported the general remarks of the Report regarding the value of the Council of State and its composition, it laid great stress that almost all seats in the Council of State should be filled by direct election with provision for Special Electorates and that the qualifications for an elector should not be lower than those at present in force for the existing Council of State. The Conference also resolved to advocate strongly the necessity of a strong Central Government and considered the recommendations of the Report were satisfactory and should be accepted.

RESIDUARY POWER TO CENTRAL GOVT.

The Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, in main, adhere to their former view as set forth in their memorandum to the Indian Statutory Commission. They only wish now to emphasise a few points, namely that in their view the principle of Indirect election to the Federal Assembly is wrong, notwithstanding that they now accept Federal Constitution for the Central Government, that there must be an extention of the powers of the Federal Assembly, subject however to a veto of the Governor General and that in the division of function between Central and Provincial Governments, instead of the principle recommended by the Commission that certain subjects shall be centrally administered the residue being left to the provinces, the committee think that Provincial subject's should be defined and the residue left to the Central Government.

The Committee further desire that instructions to the Association's delegates should be of such an elastic nature as would enable them to come to any reasonable compromise at the Conference.

NO UNIFORM PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce in a long note discuss at the outset the principles of Federal constitution and hold the opinion that before Federal Government can be constituted, there must exist the necessary constituent parts, which in India will be the British Indian Provinces and Indian States. The Chamber urges that no compulsion must be employed in the case of Indian States to become members of the Federal Government. They also feel that in British Indian Provinces, the case is much more complicated, as many of them are not only too large for efficient State Government, but are of an heteroganeous nature. Nothing can be done till the new boundaris are settled. Wherever there is an evident demand for partitioning, for reconstuling or re-forming British Provinces, the Governor General in Council should be empowered to appoint Boundary Commission as recommended by the Simon Commission. As for the Provinces, constituted as they are at present, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce urge that the Provincial autonomies shall be allowed to be built up gradually by the Provinces themselves under safeguards and shall not be statistically created by a single act of the British Parliament now." The only difference is that the Report proposes to begin with a uniform "Boon" to all the Provinces of autonomy conferred now by the British Parliament, while it is clearly preferable to allow such province, whether reconstructed or otherwise to work out its own autonomous salvation, now necessarily uniformly." Lastly the Chamber opine "While the Provinces are working out their autonomies, there should be no change in the Central Government except that the 25 per cent. seats to be eventually allotted to the Governor General might be granted to him forthwith."

NO REFORMS TILL CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IS CALLED OFF

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce which have formulated their proposals by means of eight resolutions, feel that the whatever the recommendations of the Round Table Conference may be, no change in the present system of Government in India shalll be affected until seditions propaganda and unconstitutional agitation have been suppressed and the Civil Disobedience Movement is ended." The Chamber accepts the general-principles underlying the recommendation of the Simon Commission subject to such reservations as are necessary to ensure strong government, justice to all sections of the community and the preservation of the general liberties of and the complete equality of trading status between British and Indian subjects of the Crown. The Chamber view that transfer of Law and Order was fraught with gravest danger. As for the Central Government, the Chamber hold the opinion that form of Federation upon which the future Government of India should be based should have all residuary legislative powers to the States and Provinces. They are also opposed to any transfer of responsibility at the Centre, till autonomy was firmly established in the Provinces. The Chamber feel that immediate transfer of financial control from the Secretary of States would not only be unwise but also impracticable, as without the support of the Secretary of State, it would at present be impossible for India to meet her liabilities and to maintain her rightful place in the World, but in order to meet in part the desire of Indians to take an increasing share in India's financial affairs, the Chamber prepared to encourage and support the establishment of a reserve bank at the earliest possible moment a strong leaven of Indian superior management, provided that (1) the bank is entirely free from political influences, (2) the bank conforms to the most accepted principles of Central banking.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce hold the view that the railways in India should be established upon a system which will be free from all control and criticism at the hands of the Legislature in all except matters of the broadest policy. The Chamber urge for the establishment of a Board to control posts and telegraphs and civil aerial communications in India free from all control and criticism at the hands of Legislature except in matters of broadest policy. The Chamber also urge that the control of major ports should likewise be free from administrative interference from the Legislature.

SEPARATION OF BURMA

The Burma Chamber of Commerce mainly deal with the problems affecting their country, and merely record their opinion on the question of separation of Burma from India.

The Chamber is entirely in agreement with the principle of separation of Burma from India as recommended by the Report. They agree that an early declaration to this effect should be made so that a new constitution orf Burma can take effect at the same time as the New Government of India Act comes into operation.

A VIRILE FILM DRAMA

"Rogue Song" At The Capitol

The "talkies" have arrived. And, they will stay, they will stay because of their inherent dramatic power. The power is, at the present moment, only on the verge of possibilities, possibilities rich but unpathomed. Those who are in them are, as Catherine Dale the star who plays the heroine in the "Rogue Song-Wild" about them. "We're all wide-eyed at this new marvellous toy. It is bright and shining and new and beautiful and it goes. We have'nt had time yet to pull it apart. "We have'nt," she concluded, "really formulated any ideas about it yet. No body knows about it." Those who are not in them and have some leisure will, if they visit the Capitol, on Friday, observe that the effective production of the "Rogue Song" indicate more than merely faintly anicipated possibilities. Lionel Birrymore who directed the production for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's has, by his perceptive judgment, lifted the "talkies" from uncertain possibilities to tangible power.

Screen voices, colour, photography, the "sets" music and dance are all subdued to the dramatic necessities of the story. The story is, itself, simple. A Russian princes in love with a bandit is pushed to the inevitable conflict which class and caste use their might to decide. And the harrased lovers cultivate hate. one for the loyalty to the brother killed by her lover the other in loyalty to the sister insulted by the brother of the Princess. But love is the end of the story, hate. And love decides the destruction of class and caste barriers. This simple theme is significanly dramatised by the producer's art.

Except the pink washes in the second dance the colour is blended harmoniously, some of the interiors reminiscent of the homely Dutch paintings. The alternate glimpses of Russian gypsy villages, mountains and palaces suggest the wide range of atmosphere. Lawrence Tibbelt, who plays the hero and plays it well, the Metropolitan Opera Star, a reputed baritone, employs his irresistible musical talents only to intensify the reality of the dramatic theme. From simple love lyrics he ascends to operate heights, always attuned to the narrative demands of the play. The Albertina Rasch Ballet dance with the modernistic musical compositions of Dimitri Tiomkin. The group formations and, specially, the smooth and merely imperceptible receeding figure of the chief dancer achieved by uncommon photographic skill is evidently, an achievement. The comic relief is well-thought out and not out of scale to the theme. There are many details, many features, colour, music, dance, gypsy mountain views and cottages as well as palaces. Everyone of them is with unerring precision subordinates to the expressive interpretion of the virile drama which prove them once touches human realities and values, the interpretation that is sealed, as success by the acting of Lawrence Tibbett and also of Catherine Dali Owen. More need not be said to those who need from the screen authentic play-values, not forced hyterics.

PANVEL'S FOURTH "DICTATOR" JAILED.

Sjt. Narhar Ramchandra Shingarpure, fourth "Dictator" of Panvel Congress Committee who was arrested on the 1st November, was placed before Mr. Sawant, the new First Class Magistrate and was convicted under section 17 (1) and (2) and sentenced to 3 months, 12 months and Rs. 100 fine or in default 3 months more. The sentences are to run consecutively.

Messrs. Javekar and Ram Chitnis are also sentenced as above under section 17 (1) and (2) for giving notice by beat of drum.

FOUR PICKETERS ARRESTED.

Four volunteers were arrested in Mulji Jetha Market, on Tuesday for picketing the shop of Jivanram Bhivaji.

It is stated that the shop-keeper himself called the police, when the pickets obstructed the transfer of some bundles of foreign cloth. On their arrest these men were replaced by a fresh batch of volunteers, but the shop was closed for the day, soon after the arrival of the second batch on the scene.

The arrested volunteers are:—Sits. Krishnalal, Mahadev Prasad, Sitaram Aba and Shontu Manekchand.

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And the "Tribune" declares that it will be welcomed by young students hungering for information about this and that. You can have this book for Rs. 3, only from Mr. P. T. CHANDRA, 18, Bharat Buildings, Lahore. forward a solution.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Results of B.A., Pass Examination and B.Sc. Subsidiary Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 7.

The s.s. "Mooltan" with the English mails of October 23, due at 6 a.m.

Results of First LL.B. Exm. University Hall, 2 p.m.

Results of B. Com. Exam. University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 8.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

8 a.m. and 12 noon.—Gramophone records.

9-20 p.m.—Sunderbai's vocal music.

FREE CINEMA SHOW.

Under the auspices of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Mr. C. K. Panikker of the Sanitary Association will show an instructive film on "Malaria its cause and effect", to-day (Thursday), in the Orphanage hall at 7 p.m. There will also be an exhibition of malaria models at the same place at 5-30 p.m. The show is open to the public.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

An ordinary meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects will be held at the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. K. H. Vakil will deliver a paper on "The City of the Future", illustrated with drawings and photographs. The President Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, will occupy the chair.

TO-DAY'S PARSI PROTEST MEETING.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a meeting of Parsis to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. at the Bhavatsar Lodge, Chawpaty to protest against the improper treatment meted out to ladies by the police at the Azad Maidan on the occasion of the last Flag Salutation ceremony. Mrs. Goshesp Captain will preside and Mrs. Perin Captain, Miss Moos, Miss Gandhy, Miss Nariman and others will address the meeting.

CELEBRATION OF ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

The first All-India Co-operators' Day was celebrated at a meeting convened under the joint auspices of the Ankleshwar Taluka Co-operative Supervising Union, and the Ankleshwar Nagaric Sahakari Bank, Limited, on the 1st inst. in the Municipal Hall. Mr. H. R. Thanaki, District Hon. Organiser, presided at the function. Messrs. T. N. Anklesaria, R. N. Shroff, and P. G. Bhagat, spoke on the various activities of the Co-operative movement. A resolution conveying greeting to the Co-operators of the whole of India was passed.

SWADESHI BAZAR, UJJAIN.

The Swadeshi Bazar at Ujjain, was opened on 3rd inst. by Dr. G. L. Khirwadkar who impressed on the importance of Swadeshi on the audience. The Bazar will continue for a week.

POONA SWEDESHI GOODS EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition of Swadeshi goods, and pictures will be open in Poona (Budwar Peth near Datta Mandir Dharmshala) on 16th inst. Swadeshi goods exhibit are requested to enquire to merchants their goods for sale. Please write or meet Mr. H. M. Bhandara, 1422, Shukarwar Poona C. C.

AN "INCORRECT REPORT."

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"There appeared in one of the Bombay papers a report stating that one Prabhavati, a Bhatia girl of 10 years has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment by a Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. This is incorrect. No such case has occurred in Bombay."

SWADESHI INK.

We have received a sample bottle of "Swallow Ink" manufactured by Messrs. Bandukra & Co. It is well suited for use, both for ordinary pen and fountain pen and will prove an excellent substitute for similar foreign productions both in standard and quality. The prices fixed are moderate.

Parsi Ambulance Division's Work At Chowpatty.

The flag salutation ceremony arranged to be held on Wednesday to celebrate the Gandhi Day being banned, the members of the Parsi Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas with their officers, motor ambulance and first-aid requisites opened, as usual, a First-aid post near the Wilson College, Chowpatty, where they treated two injured persons and removed one of them to hospital.

"BOYCOTT GOVT. LOAN & POSTAL CERTIFICATES"

—:o:—

Two Volunteers Arrested

Shortly after noon on Wednesday volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal were seen at the principl post offices in he c'ty distributing the following leaflet issued by the Satyagraha Committee (War Council) asking people to withdraw savings bank deposit and boycott Government loans and cash certificates.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Two of the volunteers who were distributing the handbills were arrested, one at the General Post Office and another at Kalbadevi Post office.

WEARING OF BANGLES IN JAILS

—:o:—

"Concession" To Women Prisoners

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"With regard to the concession to female prisoners in jails to wear bangles, recent orders of the Bombay Government allow married Hindu female prisoners to wear glass bangles if they are in "A" or "B" class. Married women are, on religious grounds, allowed also to wear a small red mark on their foreheads."

STUDENTS' SWADESHI BAZAR.

—:o:—

To-day's programme is as under: Vocal Music by Gayan Patu Bhide Shastri.

Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality Boycotts Census Work

—:o:—

An extract of the proceedings of the adjourned meeting of the General Board, Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality held on the 1st instant, is given below:—

"Resolved that our Municipality should not lend any support or carry out any work of the Imperial Census of year 1931. Nor any contribution whatever be made for its expenses by this Municipality." (The resolution was passed unanimously.)

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

The Students' Swadeshi Exhibition will remain closed in honour of those who fell victims to the lathi charges in the city.

THANKSGIVING MASS AND SOCIAL

The Catholic Staffs of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie, P. & O. and B. S. N. Companies, will celebrate their Fourth Annual Thanksgiving Mass with Sermon, Exposition and Benediction at the Church of Our Lady of Health, Cavel, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 9th November. The Very Revd: Dr. Lennie Raymond, B.A., D.D., D.C.L., will preach on the occasion.

On the conclusion of the Church service the members, with their families, will adjourn to the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall for their Annual Social Gathering

Singapore Dock And Imperial Conference.

LONDON, November 5.

It is believed that heads of the delegations to the Imperial Conference have approved the report of the Committee presided over by Mr. MacDonald in favour of the completion of the Singapore Dock in accordance with the tender given by Sir John Jackson, Limited in 1928. Certain other works may be held up. The contract time was seven years. Probably the whole question will be re-examined at the next Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Nov. 5.

Previous Closing Rate	11.30
To-day's Opening Rate	11.29
Difference	—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, No. 5.

Previous Closing Rate	6.10
To-day's Opening Rate	6.08
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	6.03
Difference	—.07

145 PERSONS DETAINED IN CONGRESS HOSPITALS

(Continued from page 1.)

whom had head injuries and five of them were of a serious nature.

STONES PELTED AT POLICE?

It is alleged by the police that when the procession that started after the Chowpatty meeting reached the Maharbavdi Police Station the crowd was about ten thousand. They were asked by the police officers to disperse but they refused to disperse and a large number of them surrounded the police party that was on the road. It is further alleged by the police that the processionists pelted stones on the police who were reinforced in the meanwhile. It is said that as a result of this attack 18 police constables, three sergeants, Superintendent Guider and one Inspector received minor injuries.

PEOPLE CHASED INTO BY-LANES

The police after being fully reinforced charged the crowds and chased them to a long distance and dispersed them. As a result more than 20 persons were injured. The police continued to charge the crowds and even small parties till 11-45 p.m. when they finally withdrew. They did not only dispersed those forming the procession or those on the main road but entered the streets and by-lanes. In some cases they even entered the compounds of some buildings and even some houses, dragged some people from there and gave them a beating. The police chased people as far as Bhuleshwar and Kumbhar Tukda.

AMBULANCE CARS CHASED.

One Mr. P. C. Dholakia, a Red Cross volunteer attached to the Free Emergency Hospital who was wearing a Red Cross badge on his arm was assaulted by the police.

In another case a motor car carrying some Ambulance men was going to the Hospital. When it passed the Police Station four sergeants and eight constables chased the car and stopping it beat one of the Ambulance men.

Another Ambulance car in which a number of Ambulance men and Dr. Bhayani of the Free Emergency Hospital were seated was similarly stopped when it came opposite the Police Station. The police and sergeants roughly handled Dr. Bhayani and the volunteers and one of the sergeants said that they did not want any Ambulance men.

The total number of injured ppersons removed to the Free Emergency Hospital till midnight was 100 out of which six were seriously injured. Two of these are Parsis and 75 persons were detained in the Congress Hospital.

A Victim's Statement

—:o:—

Hargovan Keshavji Dholagia a young and well-built Hindu residing in House No.28 in Dr. Wilson Street who was removed to the Free Emergency Hospital at about 9-15 p.m. on Wednesday night made the following statement to a "Chronicle" representative.

At about 9-0 p.m. I was standing in the varandah of my house when all of a sudden a number of policemen and sergeants entered the compound and dragging me out started beating me with lathis. In all they gave me about ten to twelve blows mostly on my legs and arms and then dragged me out of the compound. I was then brought to the Hospital by some people who were present on the scene.

"I AM THE POLICE COMMISSIONER"

—:o:—

An Incident Near Congress Free Hospital

At 10-30 p.m. a sergeant was seen knocking at the Woodengate of the Gangadas Chawl near Free Emergency Hospital at C. P. Tank Road. He with the aid of 12 police constables forcibly opened the gate and he entered the Building and ran up to the first floor. Then he with his baton knocked at each and every room and ultimately seeing light in one of the rooms forcibly got it opened. When asked who he was said the "Commissioner of Police." After entering the room he began to run here and there chasing the people.

Appeal Dismissed.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

Three B. W. N. Railway employees, Sabhkaran, a head mistry, and two others were found guilty of wrecking a passenger train near Bhatni, in August last, by removing a rail which resulted in the death of two passengers and injuries to six others and Sessions Judge of Gorajhpur sentenced them to transportation for life. Motive shown was that the mistry wanted to get another emoloyee into disgrace. The accused appealed to the High Court. Chief Justice and Justice Sen dismissing the appeal remarked that the offence was the result of premeditation and was most dastardly.—A. P.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA

A Challenge To Its Detractors.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you please publish the following reply, which is addressed to the Editor of the "Times"?

Sir,—On my return to town, I find a crusade being started in the hospitable columns of the "Times of India" against the Parsi Rajkeya Subha. I have seen the letters of "Parsi Opinion", of Mr. Jamshed M. Rustomjee, and a "Parsi" in the issues of the "Times" of the 25th ultimo, and of the 1st and 5th instant respectively. Let us examine these briefly.

"Parsi Opinion" suggests:

(1) that the Parsi Rajkeya Subha should be banned;

(2) and that the Parsi Panchayat should convene a public meeting of the Parsis and denounce the Parsi Rajkeya Subha;

(3) Mr. Jamshed M. Rustomjee goes a step further and asks the authorities to "promptly arrest the self-styled leaders" of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha;

(4) whilst "A Parsi" suggests that "the local Government with the help of the Bombay Police would do well to look into the matter" (viz., the finances of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha)!

BASELESS ALLEGATIONS AND A CHALLENGE.

In the course of this crusade baseless allegations have been made against the Subha:

(1) That the Subha has connections with the Congress: nay, it is a "poisonous thorn of Congress manufacture"!

(2) That the Subha carries on "anti-British propaganda incessantly"!

(3) That its "office is crowded with Gujarati Hindus and raw Parsi college youths, who are apparently being duped by a handful of madcaps and disgruntled persons, who may have their axe to grind"!

(4) And that the Subha's "office is filled with Congress flags and piles of dubious looking literature"!

We challenge the writers and their friends to prove the allegations mentioned above, and thus earn Rs. 100 for the Parsi Hoonar Shala. Otherwise let them show true Parsi spirit, and express their regret for doing injustice to the Subha.

SUBHA'S OBJECT, CREED AND PLATFORM.

Now let me state these briefly:

(1) "The 'Object of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha' is to enlighten the Parsis on the burning problems of the day—social, moral, political and economic—with a view to enable them to co-operate with the sister communities in the regeneration of India."

(2) The "Creed of the Subha" has all along been complete non-violence; and the Subha has never missed an opportunity to emphasise it, nor has it failed to denounce acts of violence in India.

(3) The "platform of the Subha" has been broadcast in India. Speakers of all communities—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Jews and Parsis—divines of all religions except the Jews members of all political parties in India—have been brought together on one occasion or another. On the same platform Jayantis of Lord Buddha, Shri Krishna and Guru Govindsingh, of Mirabai and Narsingh Mehta, of Akbar and Ahilya Bai, the centenary of Shelly, etc., have all been observed without any distinction of caste, creed, colour or sex. There has been no preaching of bonfire of foreign cloth; no boycott of schools and colleges and no hatred of white, brown or black races.

Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaars:—The Subha has often held there for the economic salvation of the country.

In fine, the Subha has always stood for Truth, Tolerance, Complete Non-Violence, and Regeneration of India, and will carry on its work, undeterred by the threats of its detractors.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA,
General Secretary and Treasurer.
Nov. 5.

NON-COOPERATOR SENTENCED UNDER CENSUS ACT

—:o:—

Bengal's Toll.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

Gunaram Das who joined non-co-operation movement in 1922, resigning his post as supervisor was offered the post of census supervisor for the next census operation in his village. He declined the work saying that he was not a Government servant but Congress servant. He was thereupon proceeded against under the Census Act and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees 30.

The total arrests and convictions in connection with the civil disobedience movement upto 31st October were 659. Thirteen were arrested under the Bengal Ordinance, while 49 let off tendering apology.

Barisals.—Early yesterday morning, a large number of police surrounded the local Brojomohan College Hospital and arrested 11 students in connection with Madhabpasah dacoity.—A. P.

TREATMENT OF A POLITICAL PRISONER

MRS. JANI'S REPRESENTATION TO HOME MEMBER

Mrs. Dhaulakshmi V. Jani, wife of Dr. V. P. Jani, has sent the following representation to the Home Member, Government of Bombay.

I have the honour to submit this humble petition on behalf of my husband, Dr. V. P. Jani, who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay on 31-7-30 and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for a period of one year.

2. It has been brought to my knowledge that after conviction my husband the said Dr. V. P. Jani was incarcerated in Yeroda Jail and that he has been recently ordered to be removed to Visapur jail along with other political prisoners. So by the time, this humble petition of mine reaches Your Honour, he must be undergoing the remaining term of imprisonment in Visapur Jail. His number in jail is 1470.

3. I am informed that while Dr. V. P. Jani was undergoing imprisonment in Yeroda jail, he was subjected to rigorous imprisonment (although the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate was pleased to inflict upon him simple imprisonment) for about fourteen days continuously along with Ratan Dalal and Abdul Majid Hakim, not only this but he was confined in a solitary cell for about a fortnight, was given clothes of a regular convict to wear and was made to grind. Besides he was also denied the privileges, of writing a letter about his health to, and of an interview after, his friends, relatives and solicitors for about a month. He has suffered considerable loss in business as he was not allowed to see his solicitors and to give instructions to them about his business.

4. I may crave leave to bring to Your Honour's kind attention that owing to the exaction of rigorous labour, from Dr. V. P. Jani in making him grind, he has been suffering from acute pain in the chest and has lost 35 lbs. in weight.

5. I have therefore to request Your Honour to cause inquiry to be made regarding the rigorous treatment meted out to my husband by the Yeroda jail authorities notwithstanding the fact that he was sentenced to simple imprisonment, and to see that proper action is taken in the matter.

6. I further crave leave to beg Your Honour to direct the Visapur jail authorities to see that Dr. Jani is not harassed in any way and made to undergo rigors of a jail life, now that he is transferred there especially in view of the fact that he has been suffering from acute pain in the chest and that he has lost 35 lbs. in weight and also lastly I pray that he may be treated as a political prisoner undergoing a term of simple imprisonment. Before closing, I have to request Your Honour to direct the Visapur Jail authorities to arrange for the medical examination of my husband in view of his chest trouble and loss in weight and to direct his release, if his health is too bad to allow him to undergo the jail life.

BOMB FACTORY IN DELHI.

—:o:—

Four Persons Arrested

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The police discovered to-day a bomb factory in Delhi, seized one gun, one pistol and four baskets of bomb-making chemicals including picric acid and arrested four persons including the proprietor of the Universal Drug Company, a compounder of a chemist's shop, a Bengali belonging to a khadi shop and a son of a cap merchant in whose shop the chemicals were discovered on digging up the floor.

NAMES OF SUSPECTS.

The names of the persons arrested in connection with the discovery of a bomb factory are as follows:—Baburam, proprietor of the Universal Drug Company, Balkishan, compounder in H. Sen's Chemists shop, Kapur Chand adopted son of Munalal in whose house the chemicals were discovered, and Provash Chandra Banerjee of the khaddar Bhandar. The house searches leading to these arrests lasted twelve hours.—A. P.

ANOTHER OPTIMISTIC REVIEW

—:o:—

Bengal's Activities Through Simla Telescope

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Rugby.—The Government of India's appreciation of the situation in internal India states that Bengal report for the first half of October records a definite advance towards normal conditions and in the Presidency Division picketing is reported to have been practically stopped. The situation in rural areas have improved throughout the province. Bengal report confirms steady downward tendency in the number of prosecutions. Unless there is definite recrudescence of the activity there is reasonabe gound for the hope that this tendency will now become more pronounced in most of the provinces.—B. O. W.

The MODERN VOGUE

Fashions in eyewear—like fashions in dress—are constantly changing. Illustrated is an eyeglass style that is at present popular—particularly with ladies—in most of the fashion centres of the world.

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LADY VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

—:o:—

Given Six Weeks Hard Labour.

RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT TO LADIES FIRST TIME AFTER ORDINANCES !!

Manoramabai Shinde and Ratanben Dhanji the two lady volunteers who were arrested at the Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 each or undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. This is the first time after the Viceregal Ordinances were promulgated in the city that Satyagraha lady volunteers were given rigorous imprisonment in Bombay.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that a meeting was announced to be held at Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening to congratulate Mr. H. D. Raja, the President of the "Peoples' Battalion" who was convicted for sedition on Saturday. Superintendent Homes went to Azad Maidan with Inspector Naden and other officers and told the conveners of the meeting to desist from holding the meeting. In the meantime four lady volunteers came among whom were also the accused. The accused insisted on holding the meeting, and said: "The meeting will be held and must be held". After some discussion the accused went away and the conveners did not hold any meeting. A crowd collected near Waudby Road and Superintendent Homes went there and saw the two accused addressing a meeting and shouting the national slogans. Accused No. 1 had a "kirpan" while both the accused were lady Satyagraha Dal badges.

Superintendent Homes was then examined who gave evidence supporting the address of the Police Prosecutor. Mr. Homes further stated that while he arrested the first accused, she flourished a kirpan at him. She was also in an excited mood at that time.

NO PART IN TRIAL.

The accused refused to participate in the proceedings but in her statement accused No. 1 said she was going home when she was told that no meeting was to be held. As there was a big crowd in their way they (both the accused) stood near Waudby Road. The crowd were shouting "Inqrilab Zindabad" when they (accused) too joined them in shouting. They told the crowd to make way for them when they were arrested. Referring to the "Kirpan" she stated that she belonged to the Akali Dal, and as such all lady volunteers were provided with the "kirpans." There was no question of its wrongful use as they were all non-violent Satyagrahis.

The second accused stated that she did not wish to take part in the proceedings but she wanted to know as to why she was arrested.

Magistrate: Because you belong to an association which is declared illegal. The Magistrate then read section 18 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and explained to the accused that even if the name of the institution was changed the illegality of that body continued to remain.

The Magistrate then asked accused No. 2 as to how she did not have the "Kirpan" though she belonged to the same institution as No 1. The accused replied that she joined the institution only two days ago and she had been promised a "kirpan" shortly.

The accused No. 2 stated that they were arrested because they were in orange-coloured saris which were an eye-sore to the sergeants just as a red rag was to the bull.

Kevalchand Naranji then gave evidence and stated that the lady volunteers were told to go away, and when they were going home they were arrested.

At this stage the Magistrate warned some of the pleaders standing near the accused not to whisper to the accused, but to let them alone. If they wished to defend then they should come forward, if not they should not meddle and whisper in the ears of the accused as to what they should speak and what not.

Sergeant Mackenzie who was in the Court then approached Mr. Shertukde, Advocate, who was standing near accused No. 2 and told him to go aside. Mr. Shertukde took objection to the behaviour of Mr. Mackenzie and drew attention of the Court that the sergeant had no right to ask the pleaders to disperse.

The Magistrate remarked that there was a certain amount of accommodation for the members of the bar, and he would allow members of the bar as far as the accommodation could permit. There were 3,000 pleaders in the city, and it was not possible for the Court to accommodate them all. In future, he would admit pleaders in a certain number as far as the accommodation permitted.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused of being members of an unlawful association. Accused No. 2 remarked that they did not belong to any unlawful association and if the Magistrate held them to be members of as unlawful association it was as well for him to consider Mandvi Godi (dock) Boribunder.

JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate convicted the accused under section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act and fined them Rs. 250 each or, in default, to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The accused left the Court shouting "Long live revolution."

BRAZIL'S NEW PRESIDENT

Dr. Vargas Grants General Amnesty.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Rio de Janeiro—Doctor Getulio Vargas assumed Presidency today in the presence of members of the Junta, all leaders of the revolution and chief State officials. Dr. Vargas, later, signed the decree of a general amnesty in favour of all persons connected with revolutions since 1922.—Reuter.

The "Kaiser-I-Hind" & R. T. C

—:o:—

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" (Bombay) has sent out Dr. K. B. Bharucha, Ph D., (London) B.A. (Bom.) as its Special Press Representative in London during the Round Table Conference. It has made the necessary arrangement with the Secretary of State for India for teh attendance of its Special Representative.

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2, Bairagimatam St.,
MADRAS.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1930.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

As the twenty-five lady volunteers who were jailed by Indian magistrates for asking people to abjure foreign cloth were being taken from Bombay to Yeravada by a midnight train, some of their friends and relatives asked for a message to the people of Bombay. Several of the volunteers promptly replied: "What other message can we give except that the people of Bombay should complete immediately the Congress programme of boycotting of all foreign cloth?" We have every confidence that this appeal of our sisters will be taken to heart not only by the people of Bombay but also by the country as a whole. Congressmen fully realise that they have no more effective programme than the boycott of foreign cloth. It is a non-violent weapon 'par excellence', both offensive and defensive.

Already the Indian trade in foreign cloth is on its last legs. A correspondent writes in the "Morning Post" of October 14 that the British trade returns for September show that in a single month the Indian boycott movement was responsible for a loss of over £900,000 in the exports of cotton piece-goods. In September, 1929 Britain exported to India 90,000,000 square yards of cotton piece-goods; but in September, 1930, the exports were only 22,700,000 square yards, a decline of 75 per cent. as against a decline of only 19 per cent. in the exports to the rest of the world. According to Mr. Tattersall's report dated October 8 on the position of the Lancashire cotton industry, "very little business can be done for Calcutta and demand for Bombay has been practically non-existent." As regards Calcutta, a circular of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce of 17th October says that the Pujan sale of Lancashire piece-goods this year amounted only to 5 per cent. of that of the previous year! And day by day the boycott of foreign cloth is getting more and more rigorous. A swift, strenuous, organised offensive is bound ere long to complete the boycott.

But we shall repeat here that the boycott may prove a fiasco or worse if we rely wholly or mainly on Indian mill cloth to replace the boycotted foreign cloth. Khaddar alone can promptly and effectually fill the gap. And in a mass campaign which should befriend the peasants as well as workers the constructive or humanitarian side of Khaddar needs to be specially appreciated. The peasant needs now, more than he ever did before, whatever economic assistance he can get from the Congress. A few figures will make the point clearer. Thanks to Government's currency policy and other reasons, the cotton producer now gets but 2-1/2 annas per pound of cotton, whereas his cost of production is nearly 4 annas per lb. Thus if he has nothing more to do than to produce and sell his cotton, he incurs a dead loss of 1-1/2 annas on every pound of cotton. On the other hand if he spins the cotton into a lb. of yarn, he can easily get for it 6 annas; and if he weaves the yarn too, he can get 10 annas for a pound of cloth. If in this condition the peasant is guaranteed a demand for hand-spun cloth, whole villages would organise themselves for the Khaddar industry, which can help both themselves and the country. But what is essential is a steady and wide demand for Khaddar. It is, therefore, the solemn duty of every Congressman, even apart from the very condition of his membership of the Congress, to wear habitually Khaddar and Khaddar alone.

THE OPEN DOOR.

—:o:—

Lord Irwin's invitees to the Round Table Tamasha are being feted and the entertainments being provided for them will be described in glowing language by Reuter's but the fact remains that behind all this gaiety and ceremonial delights the "delegates" from British India are having an uneasy time of it. "The robes and jewels of the Indian Princes" may have "contributed to the magnificence of Their Majesties' dinner party at Buckingham Palace." What the "delegates" from British India are, however, concerned with is the problem of "how to deliver the goods." In this matter, there are, alas, "difficulties". The special correspondent of the "Hindu" relates a doleful tale about these "difficulties". Not only do the "delegates" find die-hard British opinion massed up against them, with its powerful Press and its command of the services of ex-satraps like Lord Lloyd and the whole tribe that vents its spleen against India's national demand in the columns of the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph", but they are in a state of hopeless muddle about their own accomplishment. "Much time", says the "Hindu's" special correspondent, "is being wasted over discussing the fourteen points and not concentrating on the bigger and more important issues." Perhaps they are waiting for a lead from Mr. Benn. But it appears Mr. Benn is awaiting a lead from the "delegates". He announced in the Commons on Monday that "pending discussion at the Round Table Conference, the Government did not intend to formulate proposals for constitutional changes in India." And what must be gall and wormwood to the "delegates", Mr. Benn still keeps an eye elsewhere—on the Congress. The special correspondent of the "Hindu" says: 'Mr. Benn seems more alive to the necessity of leaving the door open all the time for the Congress than most delegates, many of whom appear strangely and unwarrantedly self-complacent." The Congress, however, knows what all this talk of an "open door" means. But the "self-complacent" attitude of the "delegates" is understandable. Whatever the news from India they receive, they are so constituted that questions of national self-respect will not ruffle them.

SCANDALOUS.

—:o:—

We invite the attention of the Government of Bombay to the misapplication of the Foreigners' Act (Act 3 of 1864) in the case of Mr. N. T. Pundalik who was the leader of the peasants' satyagraha in Miraj State. As the representation submitted by him to the Secretary to Government, Political Department shows, Mr. Pundalik, a British subject, was, on the day of the expiry of his sentence in Belgaum prison, peremptorily asked to leave British India, and externed to Miraj State, which disowns him as its own subject. The procedure followed by the British authorities in Belgaum was not in conformity with section 3 of Act 3 of 1864. The order issued against him to remove himself forthwith from British India to Miraj was against the "spirit and letter" of the section. Is there a provision under the Act which authorises Government to hand over a person directly from jail into the custody of police officers, serve a notice on him that he is a foreigner within the meaning of Act 3 of 1864 and then direct the police officers to hand him over to the olice of a "foreign state"? The Government have no legal authority to embark upon this course, which does not allow the person against whom the order is issued to contest its validity. Mr. Pundalik's request that he should be given an opportunity to prove that he is a British subject is reasonable and Government must in fairness agree to his request that the "ex-parte evidence" which led them to believe that he was a "foreigner" should be disclosed to him so that he can "test its veracity by cross-examination." In the interest of their own prestige, the Government of Bombay should institute an immediate inquiry into Mr. Pundalik's case. The manner in which Act 3 of 1864 was made applicable to him was a serious infringement of a citizen's fundamental rights.

THE TRUSTEES' WAYS.

—:o:—

A special cable to an Anglo-Indian contemporary contains the following illuminating commentary on British apathy towards Indian affairs. We are told that the British people are "genuinely anxious not only to see the right thing done by India, but also to see that something is done which will save British distraction and trouble of continued Indian agitation." The agents of the British in this country do not evidently worry much over the trouble of Indian "agitation." When they feel that overwhelming sense of "distraction," they migrate to the hills, the elect, the men who constitute the "Government" doing this at the expense of the Indian tax-payer. The Viceroy and his entourage have two places of "government," for the most part of the year "touch with facts and policies" being kept up expensively from Simla heights. It is, as Mr. Slocombe observed, like governing Europe from the Archangel. The lesser lights follow the Olympic tradition. The Government of Bombay, we are assured will keep it up, 'pace' the financial stringency of which they repeatedly complain when it is a question of providing more money for the "nation-building" departments. At Mahableshwar in May their minds must again become refreshed. Tradition demands it, the Indian tax-payer, helpless and voiceless, is compelled to pay for it. That administrative efficiency suffers does not concern them, because do not the "Security Services" consider, like the ex-"All Highest" of Germany, that they are efficient and omniscient?

WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE

—:o:—

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at its Monday's meeting extended the term of office of Dr. Jivraj Mehta as Dean of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the King Edward Memorial Hospital for five years. A well deserved tribute was paid by the members to Dr. Mehta's work. On the question of having a part-time Dean into which the debate meandered, there was a variety of views expressed but there was no difference on the question of the further utilisation of Dr. Mehta's services. It would have been better for the Corporation to have agreed, with Dr. Deshmukh's proposal to make the Dean's appointment permanent. As a permanent incumbent of the Deanship, Dr. Mehta will be encouraged to carry through the various schemes he has in hand for making the institutions under his charge models of their kind.

THOUGHTS ON THE 5TH.

—:o:—

Again on us has dawned the day
When Mahatma cleared the Swaraj way.

O sun and moon and stars on high,
Say what you now in Indians spy:

A Mahatma's teaching sunk so deep,
Non-violence they valiant keep;

And Truth's high pinnacle to reach,
An all-admiring world they teach;

And courage theirs, the world ne'er knew,
Enduring, not striking too.

And love that knows no hate, no wrong,
Is the burden of their every song!

Oh, blessings on the saint who knew
His countrymen would prove most true.

A god in man's attire is he,
Born but his motherland to free.

—SEVIKA.

Nov. 5.

FREAKS OF JUSTICE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The wholesale acquittals of Prabhat Pheris for want of evidence showing their affiliation to the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh in the beginning, and their convictions of late on other grounds, are points which have set the public, and particularly the legal profession, a thinking. For, were not the words—"assisting the activities of an unlawful association" there, when shoals of Pheris were acquitted? Were they not assisting directly the activities of the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh, and for that matter the B.P.C.C.? Was not their whole behaviour "peculiar" to the activities of the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh? Were they not parading the streets of Bombay singing practically the same "revolutionary" songs early in the day? Then why were they let off? Again, were not those Sevikas who were driven to the jungles and left there stranded on Black Sunday, assisting the activities of the Desh Sevika Sangh, and for that matter the B.P.C.C.? Was not their very dress and their conduct "peculiar" to the activities of these associations? Then why were they let off? and why were the others jailed? Were not the picketers, both the volunteers and the Sevikas, assisting the activities "peculiar" to those of some of these associations? Then why were they allowed to "assist" them all these days? Why were they rounded up only yesterday? The buying public, the shopkeepers and above all the Sevikas themselves would have been spared the "trouble" they have had to put up with. Why did the authorities take such a long time to come to a decision when they were already empowered to put a stop to this public "nuisance"?

Moreover, in a national struggle, it is absurd and hopeless to characterise with any degree of success any activity as "peculiar" to any one of the particular associations. For, the aim of all these activities is the same, namely, national freedom. Thus, practising (even advocating) the boycott of foreign goods, wearing Gandhi cap or the orange-coloured saree, displaying the national flag on the windows or wearing a miniature flag on one's person, using tri-coloured saree borders or caps prinaing, displaying, and selling portraits of leaders, producing and buying and selling khaddar and other Swadeshi goods, holding Swadeshi bazars, observing hartals, courting arrests and receiving lathi blows peacefully, organising ambulance work and running free hospitals, all these and a thousand more must be regarded (and can be proved to be so) as "peculiar" to the activities of the B.P.C.C. and hence assisting its activities. If all these activities are regarded as legitimate (and they are equally peculiar to one or the other of these associations) how can others be regarded as otherwise?

Let the Director of Public Information answer.—Yours etc.,
"Legal Profession."

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Plight Of Indian Agriculturists

—:o:—

A WARNING AND AN APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

(BY MUKHTIYAR SINGH.)

I read Sir George Schuster's last speech in which he has tried to prove that the Civil Disobedience movement is responsible for the present depression in the market. In March 1930 when the Budget was being discussed in the Assembly speaker after speaker pointed out the bad plight under which the cultivator was suffering. At that time there was no Civil Disobedience in the country, but still every non-official who had any regard for the poor masses was feeling the pinch of the situation. It was pointed out that the price of agricultural produce had ruined the cultivator and at the prices prevailing, the yield did not cover even the cost of cultivation. In spite of all this warning the Government did not take any measure to improve the situation. Now the prices have gone down still further and the Government has no right to attribute this depression to the Civil Disobedience movement. It does not stand to reason and it is difficult to understand how the Civil Disobedience movement can be held responsible for the low prices in the country. The impetus that has been given to Indian made articles ought to have brought prosperity to the people at large, but as the cultivator has lost his purchasing power, in spite of the fact that boycott of foreign cloth is very intense in the country, even the Indian cotton mills are not making money and are unable to avail of this God-sent opportunity. If the textile industry has not been able to make money and to avail of this unprecedented opportunity, it clearly shows that the masses are reduced to poverty to such an extent that they cannot afford to buy and have to cut down their daily wants to the minimum.

PROFESSION OF SYMPATHY.

The present Government, if they have any sympathy with the masses as they profess to have, ought to have calculated the cost of cultivation and the price of the yield that the cultivator is getting, and if after that calculation they had found, as they were bound to have, that the farming was not a paying job, they ought to have devised means to help the cultivator by raising prices by artificial means or at least by giving him relief in remission of revenue and canal charges. Further, the Department of Agriculture ought to have found out whether he was likely to produce some other article and to utilize the agricultural produce for some other purpose.

RELUCTANCE TO REMIT REVENUE.

There are very few places where the Government has remitted the revenue. Even at some of the places where the main crops have been badly damaged by locusts and other pests, the Government had not come to the help of the people by remitting revenue or granting other necessary reliefs. The top-heavy Government, if it remits the revenue has to find money for the fat-salaried officials and they cannot take the bold step of reducing their present emoluments, though on account of the prices being lowered the cost of living has considerably gone down. In the days of high prices, special allowance for high prices was claimed and granted by the Government, but now when the prices have gone down, no corresponding reduction is made. Even if the Government will ever decide either to reduce the number of its employees or their salaries, we are perfectly sure that the high officials will never be touched. As long as this state of affairs exists, there seems to be no possibility of any relief being given to the poor.

THEIR MAIN OCCUPATION.

The Government Cabinet is not in the mood, to say, to think of the poor. They are very busy with finding out as many faults as they can with the Congress programme and attribute all the misfortunes of the country to the people who are sacrificing their all for the uplift of the country. The methods that the supporters of the Congress have adopted may be right or wrong; this is not the place to enter into that discussion; there can be nobody in the country, official or non-official, who can doubt the sincerity of their motives and high ideals. The no-tax campaign is very lightly thought of so far by the Government, and perhaps they do not imagine its far-reaching consequences. Whether the Congress people go to the villages or not, a time is coming when the cultivator and the Zamindar will be forced to refuse to pay taxes. When the cost of cultivation is much more than the price of the yield, the cultivator cannot go on paying the rent or revenue to the Zamindar or to the Government. After all, people of this country have very little power to raise money. Their financial position has been already very bad and in the days of depression, whose length of period is unknown and indefinite, they cannot get credit easily to pay their Zamindars or to the Government by taking loans. It will in no way pay the Government to attribute all these evils to the Congress, but they ought to face facts boldly and try to solve them. To rule in normal days is not difficult, but

(Continued from page 8).

A FALSE CHARGE

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" FULMINATIONS.

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

In the course of an editorial pressing for the early publication of the Government of India's despatch on the Statutory Commission's Report, the "Times of India" comments in its issue of 31st instant thus:—

"Misled by prophets like Mr. Gandhi, earnest-minded but politically blindfolded citizens are ruining the fairest economic prospects of their country. Assisted and stimulated by the same erring leadership, revolutionaries of the worst type are daily hatching and committing outrages against society and good order."

The above insensate balderdash is quite in keeping with the traditions of the "Times" in misrepresenting the Indian National fight for freedom and I should not have bothered to take any particular notice of it had it not been for the fact that the writer appears to labour under the delusion that "every worthy citizen who is involved in the current hostilities against Government is mixed up in them chiefly through misunderstanding." The fact of the matter is that there is no misunderstanding on the part of the people; on the other hand, it is a clear case of deliberate, mischievous misrepresentation of the Indian case by people of the mentality revealed by the writer of that editorial, and I would like to expose the sinister character of the charge levelled at the Indian people.

A FEW QUESTIONS.

I wonder whether the "Times" can stand a dose of home-truths; but as it has championed the case of the Government against the people—of course as led by Mahatma Gandhi—I would like to ask a few questions for elucidation. The Viceroy made more than one statement regarding the nature of the Constitution that he and his superiors were contemplating to recommend for India. How was it that after making only once a reference to the words "Dominion Status," he tried to whittle down even that? If he does not know the answer, may I remind him that it was the outcry in England against the use of that word that compelled him to be 'careful'? Again he talks of 'outrages against good order.' May I ask who are the people who in the name of Law and Order ill-treat our women folk, arrest them and leave them stranded in a jungle and still are not sorry for their deed? I would not be surprised if the "Times of India" would come forward and claim that these are the inevitable legitimate duties thrust upon the Trustees of the poor Indian people and the Indians should thank their stars that they are being so humanely ruled by a very civilised race of Christians. Nay, such answers and such subterfuges will not do now, because the Indian people have been thoroughly disillusioned and they have no faith in the British as a people who would not let go of their hold over India. By all their actions one is compelled to think that they are determined to use every weapon to crush the non-violent fight of the Indian people, as is clearly proved by the numerous repressive Ordinances and the country-wide brutal 'lathi-charges' on unresisting people even though they might have gathered on the Azad Maidan to salute the National Flag. Such being the real state of affairs, it is nothing short of brazenness to suggest that revolutionaries—(Indian) of the worst type are committing outrages and that, too, led by Mahatma Gandhi. If the truth be told, Gandhism has so caught the imagination of the people that it has given courage to men, women and children even to dare and stand the 'lathi' charges without a nay.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Lucky Bengal.

It is now the turn of Bengal to be honoured by the Government of India's propagan—we mean Publicity Officer. The latest "appreciation of the situation in internal India"—where is the other India?—concentrates special attention on that Presidency. There is "a definite advance towards normal conditions, and in the Presidency Division picketing is reported to have been practically stopped. The situation in rural areas has improved throughout the province." This may safely be taken to suggest that the Congress movement is "practically" dying in Bengal. And it is due to sheer modesty that the Government Publicist has not quoted figures to confirm the claim. For instance, as a Liverpool report dated October 15, says, the export of Lancashire cotton goods to Bengal which was over 42 million square yards in September 1929 definitely rose to as much as 9 million square yards! If further proof is required, there is the answer of Mr. Benn in Parliament. Thus, there is clearly no doubt that the Congress movement is practically dying. While "practical" death is only a matter of days and also—a Tenth Ordinance.

"Times of India's" Propaganda.

Under the caption, "Lying Congress Propaganda", the "Times of India" of the 4th instant published a report from its own correspondent who said that, when Mr. J. H. Garret, Acting Commissioner of Gujarat accompanied Mr. H. N. Brailsford and Mr. Mahadeo Desai to some villages in Kaira, "the party was shocked to know that the villagers exaggerated matters and were unnecessarily harbouring bitter feelings against the police." And as a sample of trivial things exaggerated the correspondent mentioned a villager complaining that he had received only two lathi blows. It is evident that the correspondent, has not yet known what lathi blows are like. But he presumed too much when he talked of the "party" being shocked at exaggerated reports. The statements made by Mr. Brailsford and Mr. Mahadeo Desai themselves about their experiences in the villages in question make it clear that the doings of the police cannot be exaggerated. Nor has Mr. Garret or the Director of Public Information contradicted these statements.

Fresh Evidence.

Mr. Desai himself dismisses the "Times" correspondent's report with the question. "How can you go on contradicting people who have made lying their stock-in-trade?" Meanwhile fresh independent evidence is pouring in about the police doings in Bardoli and Kaira. Mr. Kanallal Munshi, who recently visited Bardoli says in a statement published in our columns yesterday: "I heard numerous reports of official terrorism: reports which look fanciful but are also true, reports of monies wrongfully collected, of men and women beaten and abused by some Indian officials." In another article—also published yesterday in our columns,—Miraben testifies to the existence of similar state of things in Kaira. Yet, despite all these sufferings, the villagers of Gujarat are unflinching in their determination.

President Hoover On Flags.

Addressing the annual convention of the American Legion, President Hoover observed that the preservation of peace and goodwill "requires that every American shall realise that the men and women of other nations have the same devotion to their flags and are as sensitive to the dignity of their countries as we." We desist from offering any comment save to place on record our deep sense of relief that the lecture was meant exclusively for Americans.

Duty of Foreign Cloth Dealers.

During the trial of some of the Desh Sevikas on Tuesday, Mr. Choodawala of Bhuleshwar made a statement that "they were arrested near my shop, but they were not picketing and I have no objection if the ladies picket my shop." Whether or no the Magistrate was right in refusing to admit his evidence the duty of shopkeepers is clear. They have rightly felt the deep humiliation of being responsible, inspite of themselves, for the arrest and conviction of their sisters. The remedy lies in their own hands and their hands alone. They must not deal in objectionable goods. Will the merchants realise that they are on trial as they have never been before?

BRITISH TRUSTEESHIP, "AN IMPERTINENCE"

Lively Debate In I. L. P. Conference.

(BY A. FENNER BROCKWAY M. P.)

(By Air Mail.)

House of Commons, London Oct. 25.

Last week I concluded my letter by anticipating that there would be some liveliness at the London Conference on the Indian situation called by the I.L.P. Liveliness there was. It was a very large Conference. The Trade Unions, Labour Parties, I.L.P. Branches, Co-operative Societies and working women's organisations of London were well represented. There were also many delegates from Indian organisations—the London branch of the National Congress, the newly formed Gandhi Society (whose two delegates came wearing Gandhi caps), and other groups of Indians. The gallery was crowded, with Indians dominant. I have never seen so many Indian women at a political meeting in England. Their bright sarees lent a picturesqueness to the gathering which our English women, with all their love of colour, cannot equal.

The Chairman was Allen Skinner, the London representative of the National Council of the I.L.P. Skinner is one of the I.L.P. Parliamentary candidates whom the Labour Party Executive has so far declined to endorse. He has a fine record as a courageous Socialist and Internationalist. During the war he spent three years in prison rather than engage in what he regarded as an Imperialist conflict, and he still limps as a result of tubercular disease in the leg contracted whilst in prison. He is an official of the Postal Workers' Union.

IMPERIALIST IMPERTINENCE

Skinner's chairman's address was brief but pointed. The apologists of British rule in India claim that India is a continent with problems so complex that the Indian people cannot administer its affairs without British assistance. Is the continent of Europe so well administered without British assistance that we have the right to claim capacity to rule India, he asked. During the last twenty years ten million men have been killed and twenty millions maimed owing to European quarrels, and twelve years after the War Europe remains divided, armed against itself and poverty stricken! In view of this record, what impertinence to regard British assistance as necessary to the peace and well-being of India! The contrast was effective, and "went home" (as we say in England).

Reginald Reynolds, Gandhi's messenger to the Viceroy, was the first speaker; but before he could begin, conflict with the platform opened. Shapurji Saklatvala and Dr. Vakil urged that there should be adequate time for discussion by the delegates and that a resolution should be submitted. The chairman promised 75 minutes for questions and discussion, but urged that the important thing was not to wrangle over the terms of a resolution, but to provide the knowledge and determination to secure a change of the Government's policy. Reginald Reynolds afterwards put the same point. "I am sick to death of resolutions" he exclaimed, "What we want is 'resolution;' and to get that we must first spread the knowledge from which alone effective action can come."

So we passed through the first little storm. The temper of the protest, however, suggested that more was to come.

REYNOLDS' ADVOCACY.

Reynolds spoke admirably. His young, boyish personality is attractive; his earnestness is inspiring. He gave a vivid description of the present happenings in India and of Gandhi's influence upon the peasants. He met the argument that the Congress movement is "Capitalist" by pointing to the fact that the majority of prisoners are mill hands and peasants. He denounced the regime of repression, stirred the Conference deeply by his story of a youth who was beaten so severely that six weeks later he was still in the Congress Hospital at Bombay suffering from his injuries. He spoke of the harsh conditions in prison

The Indian issue, he said, is rapidly growing beyond the control of statesmen, either in India or Britain. Before us lies the possibility of a conflict such as the world has not seen, a conflict which may engulf the whole of Asia. It may well develop into a war between Capitalism and Imperialism, on the one side, and the massed workers of the world, on the other. He wished to see freedom and justice extend in the world by other methods; but that can only be if we hasten to apply the methods of democracy and agreement. Reynolds said frankly that he would like direct action to be taken by the British workers on behalf of India, accompanied by a programme of law-breaking; but he recognises that before this is possible a great campaign of education is required.

SAKLATWALA'S RESOLUTION.

As soon as Reynolds had finished, Saklatvala was again on his feet, demanding a resolution for the withdrawal of British troops from India and the ending of British rule. The Chairman urged again that the Conference should seek to reach a unanimous determination to demand independence for India, without emphasising internal differences which were not fundamental. He promised Saklatvala an opportunity to speak when the discussion began.

The Begum Mir Feruki then rose. She looked very attractive in a blue saree, and her manner and voice charmed everyone. She corrected one mis-statement of the Chairman in introducing her. It isn't the case, she said, that Indian women are for the first time actively participating in a fight for the freedom of India. Indan history tells proudly of how India's daughters have more than once led their men into battle. During the two centuries of Britain's rule Indian women have been asleep; but now they are awakening, never to sleep again.

The Begum pointed out how the asserion of India's rights in India is compelling Britain to pay attention. Last year, although Britain claims India as "the brightest jewel in her crown," only two and a half hours of Parliamentary time were devoted to India! This year, the events in India have led to one M.P. removing the sacred mace, whilst another has actually worn the Gandhi cap in Parliament! The Begum insisted that India constitutes a World problem, upon the settlement of which all progress and civilisation depend. The situation is becoming alarmingly serious, and bold, statesmanlike action must be aken if India is not to follow the Russian path of violence.

The Begum paid an unstinted tribute to Gandhi. "To all of us," she said, "he stands for what is noblest in Indian life." Then she pleaded that the heart of the problem is equality of status. Even if Britain has done for India all that is claimed, that does not compensate for the sense of subjection which alien rule has developed.

So far the Begum had been heard with quiet attention. Then she used a phrase which brought Saklatvala excitedly to his feet. "The Indian people will never accept anything less," she said, "than freedom and absolute equality with Britain and the other Dominions."

"NO DOMINION."

Saklatvala leapt up from the ranks of the delegates. "No Dominion!" he cried. "It is a travesty of Indian feeling, an outrage to the bleeding heart of India."

The Chairman asked Saklatvala to give a courteous hearing to the Begum and renewed the promise that he would have an opportunity to speak; but Saklatvala continued to protest. On her side the Begum held her ground, despite Saklatvala's shouts of "Traitor" and "Dominion Status be damned!" Then Miss Gwyneth Foden joined in the fray. The Begum had told Saklatvala that if he continued to adopt an attitude of violent abuse he would not have "one single Indian woman" in his camp. Miss Foden protested that nothing would lead Indian women to desert the National cause. The Begum concluded in an atmosphere of confusion, maintaining that India and Britain should work hand-in-hand.

"Go to Buckingham Palace!" shouted Saklatvala.

It was my difficult duty to speak next. I tried to impress upon the Labour delegates present that the Indian situation is a challenge to our sincerity and honour. If the Labour Party were now in opposition, our platforms would be ringing with denunciation of "British tyranny" in India. A Labour Government does not make wrong right; and we cannot be silent without denying our faith.

SAKLATVALA'S PROTEST.

The discussion was opened by Saklatvala, who insisted that there are fundamental differences between his attitude and that of the I.L.P. The I.L.P. should withdraw from the Labour and Socialist International and join the League Against Imperialism. It should demand independence for India, and not vague "self-determination." It should demand the withdrawal of the British troops and the release of all political prisoners including the Meerut and Lahore Conspiracy prisoners. It should urge soldiers not to shoot upon Indians, and dockers not to load munitions. It should vote against the Labour Government, and participate in the demonstration being organised against the Round Table Conference. These were the concrete points of a fervent speech.

LONDON CONGRESS BRANCH "FOR GANDHI."

The remainder of the discussion I need not describe in detail. Alex, Gossip, a veteran Trade Union Leader, declared that the Indian policy of the Labour Government is as bad as that of any Conservative or Liberal Government, and confessed that he is asking himself whether the forty years' work he has put into the Labour movement has been justified. Dr. Vakil made a definite declaration that the London Branch of the National Congress accepts Gandhi's leadership and the policy laid down by the Lahore Congress. Miss Yusuf, dressed in a saree and speaking with admirable clearness and directness, insisted that Indian women demand independence even more determinedly than Indian men. Reginald Bridgeman, British Secretary of the League Against Imperialism, asked for a clear statement as to whether the I.L.P. demands independence for India. There were many other speeches, both from English and Indian delegates, supporting India's claim.

Reginald Reynolds and I replied briefly to the discussion. Reynolds said that he could understand Saklatvala's depth of feeling, but pointed out that no one has attacked Gandhi more vigorously than Saklatvala. By so doing Saklatvala has laid himself open to the charge of helping British Imperialism against the Congress Movement.

BROCKWAY'S STATEMENT.

I do not like reporting my own speeches, but the following statement, which I made on behalf of the I.L.P., may be of interest to India:—

1. The I.L.P. Group of M.P.'s (which is being reconstructed, so as to include only those who accept I.L.P. policy) will seek an early opportunity to disassociate itself from the Labour Government's policy when Parliament meets.

2. I.L.P. definitely stands for the independence of India.

3. The I.L.P. would not have accepted an invitation to participate in the Round Table Conference, whilst the Congress Representatives were absent.

4. The I.L.P. demands the release of all political prisoners in India.

5. The I.L.P. realises that India's freedom must be won in India (not in Britain), but for the honour of British Socialism will do all in its power to resist the policy of the British Labour Government. It would be misleading India, however, to suggest that there is any immediate hope of direct action by the British workers. It is not demonstrative and isolated action of a futile kind that is needed, but hard and persistent agitation within the Labour movement.

Before concluding the proceedings, the Chairman attempted to meet the request for a resolution. He proposed that the Conference should endorse the demand for Indian independence, declare its view that the Round Table Conference cannot yield a settlement in view of its unrepresentative character, and demand the release of all political prisoners and the withdrawal of British troops so that India may have an opportunity freely to decide her form of Government without the pressure of force.

This resolution, however, was not acceptable to Mr. Saklatvala and his friends, and the Chairman, therefore, had no alternative except to withdrew his proposal.

An "enterprising" Sergeant walking away with a National Flag, snatched from a young girl at Ch owpaty.

"Chronicle" Photo.

The police being mobilised in front of Viannelis, prior to their offensive.

Several fishing boats flew Nat ional Flags at Chowpaty, while the huge crowd on the sands sang in chorus "Jhenda Uncha Rahe Hamara".

"PRAJA BHANDHU" RESUMES WORK

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(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 3.

The "Praja Bandhu" Printing Works and "Praja Bandhu" a nationalist weekly of very long standing from which security had been demanded under the Press Ordinance and which had ceased publication will resume publication from 16th inst.

Praja Bandhu Printing Works have commenced work from today.

Bomb Explosion At Belgaum

BELGAUM, Nov. 5.

A bomb explosion occurred here last night in the bungalow of Mrs. Deshpande, the Karbhari of Kurundwad Junior State residing in Thalakwadi, a Belgaum suburb. The bomb was thrown by an unknown person at night on the proof of the kitchen side at meal time. No one was however hurt.

It is generally believed that the outrage has some connection with the clash that had occurred on Sunday nighot between the State police and some villagers.—A. P.

DELHI, Nov. 5.

Information has been received from Teheran that cholera quarantine has now been discontinued on the Eastern Frontier.—A. P.

SJT. DINKERRAO DESAI ARRESTED

Broach Workers Convicted.

NEW "DICTATOR" APPOINTED

BROACH, Nov. 4.

Leading Congress Workers were convicted yesterday after detaining them for 24 days in custody. Sjt. Hiralal Nahierwala, the dictator, Broach district and Sjt. Motilal Vin, President, Broach District Youth League were sentenced to two months' simple in prisonment each and were given "A" class. Sjt. Najuklal Choksi and Sjt. Chunibhai Amin were given three months' simple and "B" class. None of the accused defended himself. They were given a hearty send off and were profusely garlanded.

Sjt. Narielwala, the outgoing dictator, had issued the following communique on his conviction. 'I declare the Congress Committee as dissolved on the 11th October as it was resolved to do so formerly on its being declared an unlawful association, and I have been functioning till now as the dictator appointed by the District Congress Committee before it was dissolved. I undertake to carry on my work as the dictator till I am convicted. I appoint Sjt. Ramniklal Sukhadia to act as dictator in my place after my conviction. His appointment will be published duly when I will be sentenced. All dictators so appointed will have the right to nominate their successors.

(Sd.) HIRALAL HARJIWANDAS NAHIERVALA.
Dictator, Broach Dist.

Broach, 11-10-30.

Suddenly at nine p. m. Sjt. Dinkarrao N. Desai, who led the second Ranpur Inquiry Committee and was consequently convicted was arrested from his residence. He returned from jail only a couple of weeks ago as the High Court quashed the convictions. Great sensation prevails in the city and more searches and arrests are expected soon to follow. Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai is the ex-president of Broach Municipality, a leading member of the bar and a trustee of Dr. Chandulal's Seva Ashram.

Sjt. Ramniklal Sukhadia has taken charge of his office as the dictator for Broach District and will shortly announce his plans for the campaign.

BALVANTRAY THAKORE RELEASED

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(From Our Own Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 3.

Sjt. Balvantray P. Thakore Principal of Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad who has worked for a long time as the president of Municipal School Board has been released from Nasik Road Central Prison after undergoing a sentence of six months' simple imprisonment for having taken a raid on Dharsana depots. He arrived here yesterday morning in Gujarat mail and was received on the station by municipal councillors, teachers and his many friends and caste fellows. After being garlanded he was taken in a procession through Khadia Golvad Sarangpur and the procession terminated at his place of residence where after he had expressed his thanks for the honour done to him all dispersed.

It will be remembered that Government have dithdrawn the recognition of the High School of which he is the principal. His colleague Mr. Diwan the headmaster of the same institution is undergoing his sentence in Sabarmati Central Prison.

IMPERIAL BANK AGAIN !

—:o:—

GANDHI CAPS ORDERED TO BE REMOVED

(From Our Own Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 3.

Some weeks back your Correspondent had learnt that the Gandhi caps were ordered to be removed by Imperial bank officials. The report had appeared in the columns of the "Chronicle" but no confirmation was available. It is now reliably learnt that the authorities are persistent and they have insisted on their orders being obeyed. They have succeed so far in making three clerks change their caps but the rest are firm. The latter are prepared to answer and they are not going to change their Gandhicaps at any cost. It is not known what move the authorities will take. There is, however, a great sensation amongst the clerks.

The agent who was the predecessor of the present agent had it will be recalled threatened the head-clerk of the branch with action for wearng Gandhi cap and not removing it inspite of his orders. The report to that effect had appeared in the columns of this paper.

LOCKED IN FOR TWO DAYS.

How An Old Woman Met Her Death In A Bardoli Village.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Nov. 3.

To be little the great sacrifice of the poor peasant of the Bardoli Taluka the Anglo-Indian newspapers, came out with a story, only the other day, that an agriculturist of the village of Bambi, in order to evade the payment of land revenue ran away from his house, locking up his aged and dying grand mother in the house. under bold headlines. "Cruelty towards are aged mother." Inquiries were made by your special correspondent, and the following facts were elucidated.

In the village of Bambi, in the Bardoli Taluka, there lived an old woman, aged about 75 years. She had two sons, one having died some years ago and the other having gone to Africa, about 15 years ago. The old lady was living with her grandsons. Gocal Rama (aged 25) and Dayal Lallu (aged 15) who lived with her and looked after her. Along with the other peasant of the village, who performed "Hijrat" on account of the 'No-Tax Satyagrah' the old lady took her boys to some of her friends beyond the British territories left them there and believing that beings tged and a woman, no harrasment would be caused to her. She returned to Bambi and again lived in her house she was in perfectly good health, where she came back and her grand sons every now and then used to visit Bambi and saw for themselves, that she was quite comfortable.

Thereafter on the 19th October the police raided the village. The police party went to Gokul's house. Gokul, who was not present in the village at the time, fearing that the police would cause him personal injuries and may even arrest him, ran away from the village. The police found the aged Maneckbai, in the house and demanded the revenue does from her. The lady replied that it was no concern of hers, but is was the concern of the police and her boys and she had nothing to do with it.

Thereafter the police went to some rice-fields, attached some rice stacks and returned to the old lady's house and, it is alleged Chained the doors from outside and left the place. After this raid, armed police have surrounded the village and the few peasants who had remained there finding the place unsafe, evacuated the village soon after, the armed police put a stop to any one coming to the village nor did they allow any person to leave the village.

It was but natural that the helpless old Manekbai confined in the house as she was, and frightened by the attitude of the police got fever this happened on the 19th. On the 21st the police-patel opened the doors of Manekbai's house and finding her almost in a state of collapse sent information to the Thana and on the next day, the old lady were carried to the Bardoli hospital. There she was treated for two days and there was again taken back to Bambi to her house and was left there. The police asked the police-patel and one Chhana Nagar to look after her.

On the 29th these two gentlemen went the Manekbai's house to inquire after her, but they found that she was dead. For four days thereafter her corpse was left in the house and it was only on the 31st that the inhabitants of the village took charge of the corpse and cremated it. It should be noted that no one is allowed either enter or go out of the village. That is the reason why her grandsons could not came to the village to perform the funeral rites.

BORSAD SATYAGRAHA

Attachments Galore, But Khatedars Determined Not To Pay.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD Nov. 2.

The Mamlatdar of Borsad visited Bochosan on Oct. 30 in the morning. The people who are living in temporary huts have been much harassed by the heavy rains. In Gorel the officials broke open the locks of 7 houses including the house of a Bania, who was not a Khatidar. On way back they broke open the lock of a pump room of Tashibhai Vaghijibhai. After eight hours of the attachment process property worth Rs. 25 was secured.

WOMAN'S RESOLVE.

On Oct. 28th in Dantali Kajamir the Circle Inspector attached the houses of four men and took away property worth Rs. 150 and took away 350 lbs. of tobacco worth Rs 1,600 belonging to Shah Lalloobhai Harjivan of Khanpur who happened to be a tenant in the house of Motibhai. Then the official party visited Khadana and secured entrance to the first story of the house of Motibhai Ranchhodbhai through a window and took away 3 earrings which were worn by Diwaliben on her ear, and asked her to pay the tax. She replied "Look through the whole house; take away from me whatever you can but yout shan't get a pie" On Oct. 29 Raas was visited and the locks of three houses broken and Government locks put on them. Mr. Motibhai Shankerbhai who was quietly picketing a liquor shop at Anklav was charged with assaulting the "Kalal". Then he was brought to Borsad.

AT VIRSAD.

The Mamalatdar then visited Virsad on 30th with a strong police force. The following item were attached:—

A Mare of Amin Narshihbhain, in his absence. Rs. 50 from the pocket of Amin Kashibhai. four golden studs of Amin Nathubhai and unsigned cheque of Rs 16 which was returned because Nathabhai refused to sign. A 'Cubbot' of Mohanlal Vaidya. Buffaloes grazing on the tank but these afterwards released.

On 29th the "Aval Korkoon" went to Anklov and attached the following goods:—4 lbs of paddy; earrings belonging to the wife of Motibhai Haribhai.

MEETING OF "PANCH" OF BORSAD VILLAGES.

—:o:—

Resolutions Passed Against "Defaulters"

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Nov. 4.

The 'Panch' of 22 villages (Borsad, Dhundhakuva, Davol, Bodald, Vasana, Kavitha, Vahera, etc.) has passed the following resolutions on the third instant at Kavitha:—

(1) This Panch resolves to inflict the following punishment on those fifteen persons residing in the villages of the Borsad Taluka, which are included in the list of the Panch, persons who have paid up their revenue dues in contravention of the previous resolution:—

They are ex-communicated for life, but in repentance of what they have done, if any of them takes active part as a Secretary in the Borsad Taluka Samiti, which is declared illegal, and gives a final proof of the change of heart, then only his name will be re-enlisted. But in the meanwhile if any member of the Panch keeps any connection whatsoever with the ex-communicated persons and or with their families about whom special mention is made in the resolution they will be ex-communicated forthwith.

(2) This "Panch" resolves to cancel the membership of the village of Sarkuva and all the persons of Dedarda except Patel Khushalbhai Bajibhai.

(3) This "Panch" resolves to ex-communicate those who will pay the land revenue directly or indirectly through the fear of jail or "lathi" charge. Moreover any one who will take part in collecting or advise others to pay up the land revenue will be deemed as a "defaulter" of the "Panch". Those who will be found keeping any kind of social connection with the said persons will be liable to punisment.

(4) This 'Panch' resolves that any member of the village, which is on the list of the "Panch," who is found buying confiscated goods in an auction or keep with him such goods brought by others, or asks others to buy such goods in an auction, will be deemed as a "defaulter" of the "Panch," and will be liable to suffer any kind of punishment inflicted by the Panch.

(5) This "Panch" resolves that action against the remaining "defaulters" will be taken at the next meeting of the Panch, whenever and wherever it assembles.

BROACH LEADER ARRESTED

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, Nov. 4.

Broach congratulated the jailed leaders in a huge meeting and procession. Sjt. Ramniklal and Dinkerrao Desai addressed the meeting. Sjt. Dinkerrao was arrested the same night for assisting Congress work. The leaders were garlanded when they were carried to Sabarmati. Sjt. Dinkerrao is under the police lock-up and none is allowed to interview him.

What Police Recovered From Kapurchand Jain.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

It is understood that the police have obtained from Kapurchand Jain who was arrested yesterday, a copy of pledges enjoining shooting of none but policemen and a list of policemen all over India.—A. P.

Black Sunday Disposed Off In A Sentence

—:o:—

GUJRAT IN ANOTHER

GOVT'S WEEKLY APPRECIATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

The Government of India in their weekly appreciation of the situation upto first November say: "The week has been quiet on the Frontier. The Afridi jirga at Jamrud dissolved after Eoing had been interviewed by the Chief Commissioner. The result was inconclusive, maliks and elders being unable to make any satisfactory suggestion for preventing incursions into Peshawar district via Khajuri and Aka Khel plains. Afridis are reported to be again holding tribal jirga at Bagh. The jirga assembled on Friday, October 31. The result of the deliberations is not yet known. Snow has fallen in Tirah. Several small parties of picketers were arrested during the week in Peshawar city.

The Bengal report for the first half of October has been received since the issue of the last appreciation. It records a definite advance towards a return of normal conditions and in the Presidency Division picketing of all kinds is reported to have practically stopped. The situation in rural areas has improved thoroughout the province but occasional attacks on parties of police are still made and four of these occurred during the fortnight in question. The Bengal report confirms the feature mentioned in last week's appreciations, namely, a steady downward tendency in the number of prosecutions. Unless there is a definite recrudescence of activity there is reasonable ground for hope that this tendency will now become more pronounced in most provinces since one factor which has operated to prevent rapid improvement in this respect is likely to have a diminishing effect. A characteristic of Civil Disobedience has been local though not necessarily prolonged enthusiasm in areas newly affected but the number of such areas and the difficulty of dealing with them are now on the decrease.

BOMBAY AND GUJERAT.

Action against unlawful associations continues in Bombay Presidency. On October 26 it was necessary to disperse gatherings in Bombay City which attempted to defy the orders of the Comm'ssioner of Police. The situation in Gujerat continues to improve and there is less reistance to payment of land revenue but Congress workers are still reported to be carrying on active propaganda in some areas.

TERRORIST ACTIVITY.

Early in the week the Delhi Police arrested an alleged revolutionary stated to be in possession of arms and material for making bombs. The police officer who was instrumental in affecting the arrest was fired at a few days after in public gardens of the city. A second arrest was made on November first but details are not yet to hand. Otherwise the week has been comparatively free from terrorist activity. There has been no development of importance in the political situation during the period under report.

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LIBERAL PANACEA FOR UNEMPLOYMENT ILLS.

—:o:—

"Protection No Remedy"

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS AND JOINT CONFERENCE URGED.

LONDON, November 5.

Rugby.—Liberal Party's plans for dealing with unemployment was published to-day in pamphlet signed by Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Lothian and Mr. B. Seebohn Rowntree. (The Chairman of Rowntree and Co., Ltd.), authors' proposals estimate that schemes put forward would provide employment for 700,000 persons. Briefly summarised, the proposals are that costs of production must be drastically reduced, perhaps as much as ten per cent. Protection is no remedy. Government should compel action by calling a conference of representative of employers, trade Unions, Banks and distributive trades. Government should lead by reducing its expenditure by ten per cent. or more. The State should promote rationalisation of agriculture and should undertake the creation of 100,000 family farms, and Capital advances system should be extended and a vigorous policy of Empire development pursued. It is suggested that the capital required should be raised by a national development loan of 250 million pounds which should provide any capital to provide by State for the first two years.—B. O. W.

DOES MADRAS ABSORB BOMBAY'S REJECTED FOREIGN CLOTH?

Mr. Satyamurti Appeals For Swadeshi

(BY MAIL.)

MADRAS, November 3.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, Acting President, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee in the course of a statement to the Press says:—

"I have always felt and still feel that it is the duty of every patriotic Indian to resist the attempt on the part of the Bereaucracy to cripple or kill the Indian National Congress which represents the hopes and aspirations of 300 and odd millions for their country's freedom."

There is a charge which is being made freequently that the Province of Madras absorbs British cloth which Bombay and Northern India reject. If it be true, we must see to it that that charge does not continue to have any force. I know that it is the cheapness of the foreign cloth which appeals to our people. I quite sympathise with them but I do appeal to them to do without any new cloth for six months more. To those who can afford to buy new cloth, I say unhesitatingly, buy Khaddar or buy Swadeshi, but do not buy videsi."—A. P.

MR. RUIKAR TRANSFERRED TO JUBBULPORE JAIL

—:o:—

Case Against Mr. Deshpande

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, Nov. 4.

Mr. Ruiker, labour leader was, transferred from Nagpur to Jubbulpore Central Jail last night. Five volunteers were convicted to-day for six months' rigorous each.

An important case in which Sit. Deshpande pleader, Yeotmal, has been served notice, to show cause why his sanad should not be cancelled for taking part in civil disobedience movement, was heard to-day by the full bench of the Judicial Commissioners' Court. Dr. Gour and Mr. Bobde appeared for Mr. Deshpande, while Mr. Vivian Bose appeared for the Government. The case has been postponed to sixth inst.

Abhinava Murdanalaya owned by Sit. Huddar which had been asked to deposit a security two months back, under the press ordinance, has been reopened due to the lapse of the ordinance.

PROPAGANDA FOR BOYCOTTING COUNCIL!

—:o:—

C. P. War Council Busy.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, Nov. 4.

The C. P. War Council is busy organising a vigorous propaganda for boycotting the forthcoming council elections on the 10th including individual canvassing and securing promises from voters not to attend polling booths. Workers from Nagpur are addressing public meetings throughout the provinces. Numerous meetings are being held in Nagpur proper to stiffen foreign cloth boycott in the province. Gondia foreign cloth dealers have signed the Congress pledge, promising not to sell foreign cloth till the Congress permits. Sit. Mahadeo Warasker, commander, Deora, Sit. Tambekar second in command, and Mankrao Soagganwar, member, war Council, Bela, were arrested yesterday under the picketing ordinance.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURIST!

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

the real test of a Government's capacity to govern lies in the days of adversity. Will the Government prove equal to the task?

ZAMINDAR'S SHREWDNESS.

In places where the land is mostly cultivated by the tenants, like the United Provinces and the Bengal, the Zamindars get a certain percentage of the total rent and the amount that they pay towards revenue nowhere exceeds 60 per cent. The landlord, shrewd as he is, clearly realizes that if a remission of revenue is made, a remission of rent is bound to be made and thus he will lose the balance betwen his total collections and the revenue. With that ulterior and sinister motive in his mind sometimes he approaches the District Magistrate and informs him that the people of his village have joined the Congress and refuse to pay. A District Magistrate believes him, and the village is not reported for remission. Thus, some of the landlords on account of self-interest are readily joining the Amansabha or any other society started under Government auspices.

I have given the above account of the situation with my personal knowledge and I have reason to believe that this state of affairs does exist to a very large extent all over the country. In places like Meerut Division where the land is very well protected and the cultivator used to be sufficiently prosperous, to-day he is reduced to the position of bankruptcy and I know as a fact that, the cultivators, hopeless as they are, have several times approached the Congress to allow them to refuse to pay; but the Congress has not yet decided on no-tax campaign in that Division. If in spite of this state of affairs the Government have not been able to realize at certain places their revenue, it cannot be called the fault of the Congress. If the officials have any sympathy with the people it was time for them not to harass the poor cultivator by attachment and other means of realization, but they ought to have really tried to understand his financial position and ought to have helped him in his time of need.

A WARNING.

I wish the Government, before this peasant revolt begins which I am afraid may not be wholly non-violent and peaceful and is bound to assume a more serious form than the Civil Disobedience campaign would try to understand the real situation and try further to find out the remedies for helping the peasant. I know in such days of ferment, it is very difficult for any Government to keep its head cool and to try to solve complicated problems like this, but these are *the* times when a foreign Government is put on its true test.

The solution of the present economic position alone will show whether the Government is really the trustee of the people as it claims to be and whether it really has true sympathy for the masses of the country. I do not find myself competent at this stage to discuss the ruinous fiscal policy of the Government in the past which has been considerably contributory to the present state of affairs, but I cannot refrain from saying that this is the time for the Government not only to repent for their past misdeeds but to rectify them and not to be overcome by considerations of prestige to treat that policy as a settled fact. His Excellency the Viceroy is an agriculturist himself and therefore I feel he can much better realize the position of the farmer than his agents and officials and he being at the head of affairs, I would request him to see things for himself not from the heights of Simla but to go into the interior and see whether the no-tax campaign which is likely to result from the Congress propaganda in places other than the Bombay Presidency or is likely to be the result of the acts of commission and omission of his own Government.

PRIZE ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, an elocution competition will be held on Monday (10th inst.) at 6 p.m., at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chawpati, on the following subject:—

"Causes of increase in unemployment amongst Parsis. What are the practical remedies? How the Parsi Hunnarshala can be made more prominent, popular and useful?"

The competition will be open to candidates between the age of 18 and 35, and none will be allowed to speak for more than 5 minutes.

Barisal.—Eleven students were arrested in Brijmohan College Hospital (? Hostel) in connection with Madhabpasa picqcity.—A. P.

WHO ORDERED THE FIRING?

Further Revelations Before Chirner Inquiry Committee.

"HEATED DISCUSSION BETWEEN MAGISTRATE AND INSPECTOR"

Further evidence of eye-witnesses to the tragic happenings at Chirner (Panvel) on September 25, following the forest satyagraha, was recorded by the Chirner (Panvel) Shooting Enquiry Committee at its resumed sitting at the Servants' of India Society's Hall on Wednesday.

Mr. V. M. Ravasia, a Gujerati merchant aged 23 residing at Panvel, was first examined. He deposed that the Panvel Congress Committee announced on September 24 that on the next day there would be forest satyagraha. The form that the satyagraha would take was by collecting grass and fuel from the reserved forest. Chirner was about 12 miles from Panvel and the actual Satyagraha was to take place on the Akkadevi Hill. The satyagraha was announced by the Congress authorities by beating of the drum.

WHAT HE SAW.

On the day of the Satyagraha namely on the 25th at about 12 noon, witness along with others drove in a car to Chirner to witness the satyagraha. They arrived at Chirner at 1 p.m. and they stopped the car near the village post office because there was no further road. A crowd was collected near the hill amongst whom were many Prabhat Feris. Witness joined the crowd which was going towards the hill. As the party advanced the crowds swelled until when the witness reached the top of the hill there were about 5,000 people in all.

SATYAGRAHA BEGINS.

At about 3 p.m. the time fixed for offering satyagraha about two to three hundred satyagrahis began to cut grass. There were nearly two thousand people on the hill and the rest were merely spectators. The crowds collected at the foot of the hill were singing bhajan. A police force consisting of the Magistrate, Police Inspector, 10 rifle police, several lathi police and a few Forest police were stationed at the foot of the hill before the satyagrahis arrived there.

HANDCUFFING.

On arrival of the satyagrahis near the hill the Police Inspector with a number of constables followed them up the hill. Before the Inspector went up he ordered the arrest of four or five persons and handed them over to the police. As the Inspector was advancing he ordered the arrest of some persons one after the other till he reached the top of the hill eight persons were arrested. He handcuffed the arrested satyagrahis and asked them their names which they readily gave.

"SLAPPED AND BEATEN."

Thereupon some of the satyagrahis who were not arrested remonstrated with the Inspector and requested him to remove the handcuffs. The latter did not accede to the request, but on the contrary the people who made the request were either slapped or beaten with lathies. The people protested against the lathi charges and asked the Inspector not to indulge in them as it would only excite the feelings of the villagers. But the Inspector continued to brandish lathies until about 5 persons were injured.

MAGISTRATE INTERVENES.

At this stage witness and some of the spectators came down the hill, as the Inspector had asked the crowds to go down. Witness returned to the banyan tree where the people had assembled. The Magistrate was also standing here when a satyagrahi came to him and reported that there were lathi charges on the hill and that the Magistrate should do something to stop assaults on peaceful satyagrahis. The Magistrate said that he would see to it and went over the hill. A crowd of two hundred people including the witness followed the Magistrate. When the Magistrate arrived on the scene of the satyagraha he requested the Inspector to remove the handcuffs from the wrists of the arrested satyagrahis. The Inspector did not first pay heed to the request, but after heated discussion for about 15 minutes the handcuffs were finally removed.

HEATED DISCUSSION

The conversation between the Magistrate and the Inspector took place in English but occasionally they talked Marathi from which witness gathere that the talk about the removal of the handcuffs. After the removal of the handcuffs the Inspector took down the names and addresses of the persons. The whole party then came down the hill in the following order. The armed police formed the vanguard, then followed the satyagrahis who were arrested, then there were some policemen, next came the Mamlatdar and last the Inspector. The crowds were scattered all round.

When the party reached the rivulet beyond the banyan tree there was sudden firing by the armed police. Some policemen had forded the rivulet, while others had not. The Magistrate who was about 25 paces away from the witness on hearing the shots went forward asking "who ordered the firing." But immediately he was hit by a bullet. Before falling down on the ground, some satyagrahis held him. At the same time two other shots were heard one of which struck a forest officer who also fell down. There were loud shouts of "Doctor Doctor" and people began to run in all directions out of panic. The Police were still firing as they were going in the direction of the village Chirner.

FIRING IN THE VILLAGE

Witness was alarmed and wended his way towards the village with a veiw to go to Panvel. On the way near a field he saw two policemen wounded by bullets. They were graoning one of them asked for water which witness obtained from the field. Witness further on met a group of persons who told him that there was firing going on even in the village and that it was dangerous to go there. Witness begged one of them to take him by some other route near the post office where his car was waiting. One person among them accompanied him and he reached the car and drove away to Panvel. While he was sitting in the car he heard shots and also learnt that there was firing in the village.

INSPECTOR CONTRADICTED

Cross-examined witness said that there was no provocation for opening fire. Witness emphatically stated that there was no commotion of any sort, before the firing. Witness asserted that he had seen Inspector Patil with a belt both, before and after the firing.

Q: If Inspector Patil says that he handed over his belt to an orderly, will you still maintain your statement.

A: Yes, I am definite about it.

Questioned regarding the wounded policeman whom the witness served with watter witness stated that the injured man was bleeding, but he did not appear to be mortally wounded. The policeman told him that he was hit by a bullet and was thirsty.

Arabs' Uncompromising Demand.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Jerusalem.—As a result of reports from London that the British Government proposes to explaipn its recent statement of policy regarding Palestine, it is believed that the majority of Arabs who were previously prepared to participate in the proposed Legislative Assembly will now take up uncompromising attitude, as they are afraid that the Government will depart from the standpoint of the White Paper, which is considered to be favourable to Arabs. It is understood that Memorandum will be addressed to British Government demanding complete cancellation of Balfour Declaration.—Reuter

Their Majesties' Dinner Party.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Robes and jewels of Indian Princes contributed to the magnificence of Their Majesties' dinner party at Buckingham Palace. Queen Mary was dressed in silver and adorned with diamonds and pearls, prominent among the jewels being the Cullinan diamond, the largest diamond in the world which Her Majesty rarely wears. Queen Mary wore the Star of India in honour of the guests and the famous gold dinner service was used. The Scots Guards stringband played and the pipers of the Scots Guards played "King, Queen and Guests" after dinner. Diners numbered 54 including the Queen of Spain.—Reuter.

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"SOME POINTS ABOUT THE EXCHANGE RATIO"

The 1/6d. Ratio Is In Britain's 'Advantage

MADRAS, November 3.

(BY MAIL.)

Under caption "some points about the Exchange Ratio" Mr. Jamal Mahomed Sahib, M.L.A., President, Southern India Chamber of Commerce has issued the following to the Press:—

1. In 1927 the small majority of 2 or 3 votes in favour of 1/6 was got with the help of 40 or 50 official votes.

2. For nearly 25 years 1/4 ratio was serving India well.

3. 1/6 was the de-facto rate in 1927 because of the official manipulations.

4. If 1/6 is a natural ratio, it should not require so many constant and otherwise uncalled for financial operations to keep it up at that level.

5. The import of large amounts of gold and silver into the country is due to the requirements of the people to meet their social customs and not due to light hearted play with those precious metals.

6. This social custom, atleast as long as it is so, and the obligation of India to remit large amounts abroad by way of Home charges, etc., necessitate a large balance of trade in favour of India. This can only be achieved if our Agriculture and Industries are prosperous and not if those are affected and depressed as now, by an artificial higher ratio.

7. No other big country in the world is pegged to another in the matter of exchange ratio as India is to the United Kingdom.

8. Whatever the professions of the Government, India is not likely to have Gold Currency with free gold imports voluntarily as Britain, to put it bluntly, fears that that will lead to a substantial portion of the gold produced in the whole world being absorbed in India to the prejudice of the other countries of the world or rather to the prejudice of herself.

9. The inflated exchange by affecting the agricultural interests of the country has spoiled the purchasing power of the people thereby affecting our industries seriously. It must be remembered that India does not manufacture cloth to be exported to foreign countries but for its own home consumption.

10. When agriculture and industries are affected, naturally labour also is affected; for the demand for labour has decreased and the capacity of the agriculturists and the industrialists for paying wages has become comparatively smaller.

11. Britain is more an importing country than an exporting one, to her an appreciated exchange may be advantageous but not to India whose exports are larger than her imports.

12. If an appreciated exchange is good for an agricultral country like India having comparatively larger exports, America would have gone in for it. But she made special efforts to stop the downward course of the European exchanges in order that hers may not be a comparatively higher one. This she did for serving the needs of industrics and agriculture.

13. To consult foreign exports on our requirements is almost always a mistake as is obvious by the Babington-Smith and Hilton-Young Committee's finding.

14. To bring in the argument of the unwisdom of changing things too often is wrong when it is a question of righting a serious wrong already done and more so when its evil effects are so apparent and when the people are clamouring for it. The Government did not think of shaking public confidence when they changed the ratio from 1/4 to 2 and then to 1/6. No one would think of allowing a carbuncle patient to die of poisoning in order to save him the little trouble of an operation.

15. Now there is a new Assembly and a new Council of State who ought to know the mind of the people. The elected members may be asked or atleast be allowed to reconsider and come to a decision on this question, if necessary even with an understanding that any such decision of their should only take effect after a certain stated period of time.—A. P.

JUTE CULTIVATION TO BE RESTRICTED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The Bengal Government are making arrangements for the restriction of jute cultivation in the presidency from next year by means of propaganda. The first leaflet which will reach cultivators in mofussil will make it known to every one that Government are aware of the harsip felt by them owing to very low prices of jute to a large extent.

Government think the present state of affairs is due to events in other countries and trade conditions abroad. It seems to Government that such crisis would have prevailed in any event this year and that jute prices in Bengal would have been comparatively low if crop were a small one but the condition of cultivator has been rendered worse owing to the fact that this year more jute has been cultivated than ever before except in 1926 and crop is plentiful.

Cultivator must understand that when there is more jute for sale than is needed by buyers the price is sure to become low. It is for him to take care not to sow too much in order that price may not become too low. Government have no doubt that cultivator in his own interest should sow less jute next year in order that beneficial result may be obtained. Work should be done in unity anad Government believe that good-will and mutual help will be of great value.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Four houses in different parts of north Calcutta were raided on Tuesday morning and three Bengalis namely Naresh Chandra Talukdar of Rajshahi, Phani Bhusan De of Sylhet andd Bisweswar Sen M.Sc of Barisal were arrested. All of them are sixth year students of the Calcutta Medical College.—A. P.

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A BERLIN LETTER

GERMANY IN POLITICAL TURMOIL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BERLIN, Oct. 3.

You have probably heard in India by this time a lot about the overwhelming success of the National Socialists in the last German elections and its depressing effects on the entire trend of European politics. We have been told here that Briand's Pan-European scheme was making good headway at the Assembly Session of the League of Nations at Geneva, when the victory of the "Nazis" came as a bombshell and French politicians stiffened up their attitude and did everything in their power to delay their discussion of proposals of disarmament. The melodramatic effusions of Hitler when giving evidence at Munich at the trial of some "Nazis" for undermining the loyalty of the German army, have only served to highten the effect of the German elections, though President Hindenburg has expressed the determination of his Government to fulfil all the pledges under the Young Plan of payments; the value of his words has been seriously undermined by the activities of the Order of Steel Helmets (ex-soldiers of the last war), of whom about 150,000 have published their readiness to fight the French. All this is being taken in that Germany almost immediately or at least within the next five years is to plunge into a big war against France and also against England and that the French Government were therefore perfectly justified in not budging an inch in the question of disarmament.

Competent friends however inform me that all these astounding outbursts have not to be taken at their face-value as they are really intended to strengthen the Fascist Party in Germany and to strike terror in the hearts of their opponents.

BALANCING THE BUDGET.

Indian readers will be interested in this connection to know the alternative proposals of the present Government and the Communist Party to meet the Budget deficit of between 38-45 million £ for the current year and the estimated deficit of £50 millions for the year 1931-32. The present Government proposes:—

(1) To cut the salaries of the President, Chancellor and Ministers by ten per cent., and those of State officials by six per cent., saving £6,000,000.

(2) To cut official salaries in the Federal States and Communes, saving £5,000,000.

(3) To cut departmental estimates, saving £15,000,000.

(4) To increase the tobacco duty, making £8,500,000.

(5) To reduce transfers from the Reich to the States and Communes, saving £14,500,600.

(6) A surtax of 5 per cent. on bachelors and spinsters is proposed.

The Communist Party's demands are for:—

(1) Cessation of all payments under the Young Plan.

(2) No further expenditure on the Reichswehr (standing army), police and capitalist law courts.

(3) Stopping of high ministerial and official salaries and high State pensions.

(4) Heavy taxation of the wealthy classes.

When these alternative demands of the Government and the communist Party are placed before the Reichstag, the Fascists will be really placed on their trial because they would not like to support the Communists whom they hate as their bitterest enemies, while they are already committed themselves to the main Communist proposal of abrogating the Young Plan of payments. We shall therefore have some good fun when the Reichstag opens within a few days and all the parties—none of whom enjoys absolute majority in the Reichstag—face each other for the first time and come to a veritable combat with each other and with Government.

RED DEMONSTRATION.

In reply as it were to the sabre rattling of Hitler at Munich the Communists of Berlin staged a big demonstration in the big Square in the front of the Kaiser's palace. As I went there at noon, I found groups of Communist workers were coming from the different sides of the city in a sort of a military formation with red placards and red flags and always accompanied by music bands playing the Moscow "international" song. As the companies converged on the big Square all through traffic was suspended. The police who had gathered in large numbers to watch and control the demonstration did not interfere for some time. But suddenly I saw a party of mounted police driving a wedge in the crowd and making a way for the cars and buses that were held up by the demonstration. But again the crowd gathered, the police were again patient for some time and then again they charged the crowd, arrested a few people who defied their authority and then, finally, they left the crowd to do as it pleased.

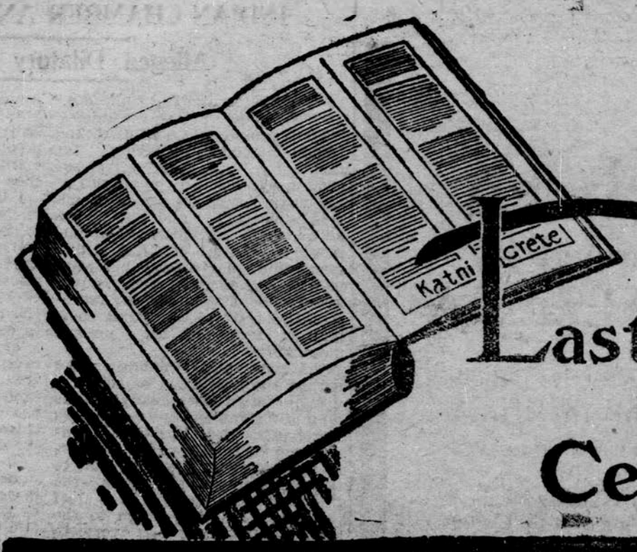
BOMBAY AND BERLIN.

This was all very interesting to me because I had seen but resently big demonstrations at Azad Maidan and I had also seen the rude behaviour of the Indian police in dealing with them. Curiously enough an Indian friend happened to be in the crowd when the police charged for the second time. A policeman came dashing to him and told him: "Don't loiter here and leave the place, quick." Undisturbed, however, by this vehement command he cooly answered: "My dear fellow, this is not Bombay, you cannot drive me away from here because I have been here only for five minutes." So the policemen, seeing he was an Indian, left him alone. It must be remembered in this connection that the police force, like the army, has been very much infected by Fascism and they are therefore bitterly opposed to the Communist demonstrations, and yet, they cannot beat the crowd or rush their horses through the crowd but they are compelled to be very courteous and even make way for the traffic with very great care and consideration, because Germany is a free country and because Communism has made great headway in recent years. Would the police in India profit by this example?

INTEREST IN INDIAN QUESTION.

I regret to report that interest in the Indian question has slackened down here. There is a general unwillingness on the part of all big newspapers not to publish any articles that might give serious offence to England. Of course they will publish all interesting items of news fresh from India and they will publish interesting statistics on Indian trade and commerce with England and other countries. Of course the newspaper people here or most of the leading party men here not particularly friendly feelings for England in their own mind, but fettered as Germany is by the Young Plan of payments and weighed down as she is by the great power of England in international politics, the leaders here do not think it wise to wound the feelings of the English politicians on the Indian question. Perhaps the interest in India will be quickened when the Round Table Conference meets in London, but it all depends on the future trend of internal politics in Germany.

By the way, I must add before I close this letter that the Nationalist Socialist broke all the windows of the firm of Wertheim—the biggest Jewish Store here in order to signalise their strength on the day of the opening of the Reichstag. Whether this step was a mere dramatic demonstration or was designed to express their determination to bring about a crisis in Germany the events of the next few days will show. As one leading journalist told me, the prospect is very gloomy here indeed.



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COMPANIONATE AND NOT AUTOCRATIC.

:0:

A. G. G.'s View Of British Commonwealth.

(By A. G. Gardiner.)

London during the next few weeks will be in a very real sense the heart of the Empire.

From far distant New Zealand, from Australia, from South Africa, from Canada have come the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, with their colleagues and their staffs of officials, to discuss with the Mother Country the political and economic affairs of the British Commonwealth.

Happily there will be no great political and constitutional issue. The British Commonwealth is the freest and most flexible political system the world has ever seen.

It is not an Empire controlled autocratically from the centre, but a companionship of sister nations, scattered all over the earth, independent and self-governing.

The bonds that hold this community together are not bonds which chafe, irritate and rust away

They are the invisible bonds of a common origin, a common speech, a common literature, law and custom, and a common love of free institutions.

In a word, they are spiritual bonds, that time can only strengthen and circumstance make more fast and enduring.

FREE AND EASY.

From time to time it is suggested that we should substitute for this happy and easy relationship a hard-and-fast political federation, with an Imperial Parliament, somewhat after the United States pattern.

But the practical difficulties are overwhelming, and nothing is more certain than that the attempt would end in disaster and the disruption of a system which is at present the envy of the world.

No such scheme is now regarded by any responsible Party as within the sphere of practical politics, and the only political questions that will come before the conference are those affecting inter-Imperial relations and foreign policy and defence.

These, especially the latter, are sufficiently important, especially in view of the enormous burden of defence which falls upon this country.

The Dominions have grown so accustomed to regard their protection as the peculiar and almost exclusive task of this country that they are naturally slow to take their proportionate share of the burden.

That was intelligible so long as in matters of foreign policy the British Government was supreme and called the tune, but with the growing disposition on the part of the Dominions to have a more independent voice the position is changed.

That disposition was accentuated by the experience of the Great War.

In claiming this very proper freedom, their own moral liabilities in regard to defence have become apparent.

LIGHT ON THE SHADOW.

Their share is small, and even in the case of the misguided Singapore enterprise, which is primarily conceived in the interests of Australasia, the overwhelming part of the expenditure falls upon the taxpayer of this country.

But it is not in the region of politics, but in that of economics, that the Imperial Conference will find its chief work. It meets under the shadow of a world depression which afflicts every part of the Commonwealth in common with other countries.

It is incumbent upon the conference to face the peculiar problems of the Empire in connection with the world-wide disaster, and to consider what mutual arrangements and co-operation are possible to improve the flow of Imperial trade.

There has been a great crusade in a certain section of our Press in favour of Empire Free Trade, with Protection against the rest of the world, including taxes on food. But the proposal in its crude form is unlikely to be seriously considered by the conference.

It breaks down on two grounds.

First, the Government is extremely unlikely to go into the conference with an offer of food-taxes.

Second, the Dominions will certainly not go into the conference with an offer to us of free trade in their markets for our manufactures, even though we offered them taxes on foreign wheat.

Both Australia and Canada are too deeply committed to the protection of their manufactures to give us a free market on any terms.

Indeed, both countries have only just recently raised their tariff-walls higher against us as well as against the foreigner.

The Government is much more likely to attempt to strike a bargain with the Dominions on the basis of the bulk purchase of commodities and price stablisation.

Bulk purchase is a new and questionable experiment. It is conceived as an answer to the wheat and other pools that have been organised to get a stranglehold on a consuming country like this.

But the wheat pools have failed ingloriously, and wheat to-day stands at half the price it did a year ago.

This is a sufficient warning against the perils of these mammoth State transactions, and the lesson seems to be that our interest lies in the freest play of the market.

In any case, we should not enter on these bulk purchases without an adequate "quid pro quo" in the shape of reciprocal purchases of our manufacturers by the Dominions.

There are other less hazardous expedients to which the conference may address itself with confidence.

TOWARDS HAPPY TRADING RELATIONS

Nothing is more disquieting than the extent to which our competitors, especially the Americans, have the monopoly of the Dominion market, in spite of the preference accorded to British goods.

This is not to be wondered at in the case of Canada; but it ought not to be so in the case of Australia and South Africa. But it is so.

It is not merely in such industries as the film that we are left standing still by American competition. The case is equally bad in the motor industry, in regard to which America has "scooped the pool."

This is not because the people of the Dominions prefer American goods to British goods. It is because in all the arts of marketing, publicity and enterprise we are beaten out of the field.

I am glad to see that the conference is committed to dealing with this humiliating fact, and to the proposal of new methods of co-operation, research, marketing, and so on.

We are spending on this side vast sums annually in promoting the sale of Empire products here, and we may reasonably expect a reciprocal enthusiasm for the sale of British products in the Dominions.

Whatever else the conference does or does not achieve, it ought to inaugurate a new chapter in the trading relations of the whole British Commonwealth.

B. E. EXAMINATION.

:0:

31 Candidates Out Of 38 Pass.

The results of the Examination for the Degrees of B. E. (Civil) and B. E. (Mechanical) of the University of Bombay were declared on Monday afternoon at the University Hall, when out of 38 candidates that appeared for both the examination, the following 31 were declared successful.

B. E. EXAMINATION CIVIL BRANCH

Second Class: M. D. Bhojani, G. D. Gokhale, K. S. Katti, S. B. Kothekar, M. K. Mahajan, S. B. Panchal, N. V. Pandit, H. N. Shahani.

Pass: A. H. M. A. Aga, N. K. Gandhi, M. R. Ghodke, M. N. Kulkarni, S. A. Nadgauda, S. K. Nadkarni, A. K. Patel, D. B. Patel, B. N. Patwardhan, J. Y. Ranade, V. L. Shivalkar, G. R. Umbrani, J. K. Doshi, H. S. Jagtiani, V. C. Kothari, H. E. Mamtani, R. E. Mirza, C. S. Pinjani, C. O. Sanghavi, R. N. Shah, K. P. Shuhani, A. G. I. Shaikh.

B. EXAMINATION (MECHANICAL BRANCH).

Pass: Kimat Sanwalsingh Khushalani.

Diarrhœa
will be stopped by taking KALZANA

Diarrhœa is caused by inflammation of the intestines, generally due to irritated nerves.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will provide your blood with the *Calcium* (lime) necessary to strengthen the inflamed areas. The swelling will be quickly reduced and the diarrhœa will be stopped. At the same time Kalzana will strengthen the nerves and soothe the inflammation.

"Six Kalzana tablets daily stopped the diarrhœa (in two severe cases) in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet," writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known Physician.

Your general Health, too, will greatly benefit by a course of Kalzana, because Kalzana tones up the whole system by conquering those weaknesses due to Calcium deficiency: general tiredness, inflammation of the skin, tooth decay and irritable nerves.

Come back to undisturbed health by starting a course of Kalzana to-day.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD

At all Chemists and Bazars.

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A First Class Indian Life Office. It offers Maximum Benefits at Minimum Cost, and all that is latest and best to Policy holders and Agents. Unique Plans and Prompt Settlement of Claims. Grand Valuation Result. Liberal Hereditary Agency Commission.

Rally Round the Unique.

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High Class Ayurvedic Preparation

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For Indigestion, Loss of appetite and all similar complaints of the system. It is purely vegetable, mild and harmless, Highly recommended by Doctors and Physicians, Price Rs. 1-4-0.

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INDIAN CHAMBER AND BOYCOTT.

Alleged Dilatory Tactics.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

The exampiary sacrifice of the Indian merchants of Bombay for the sake of the country has become a bye-word in the politics of the day. People all over India view with wonder and respect the enthusiasm, self-denial and immense sacrifice of the Indian merchants of Bombay, but what is the attitude of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the representative body of the same community, regarding the present movement?

Till now the Chamber had earned the reputation of being a well-organised body, ready to take up and foster the cause of Indian merchants. But since the inauguration of the Satyagraha movement, instead of giving a lead to the community it represents, the Chamber has studiously kept aloof and given an impression to the general public that it is averse to the aspirations of the people in general and out of harmony with the news of the majority of members in particular. Very few know as to how such a state of affairs has arisen when the mmbers of the general body have unmistakably demonstrated their sympathy with the movement.

The fact is that the Committee of the Chamber seems to be under the impression that it is the proper and the only authority empowered to express views all important questions on behalf of the hamber and that is entitled to make any convenient use of the constitution in furtherence of such assumption. The Committee is in the habit of proclaiming its own views on behalf of the Chamber. Not only has the Committee during these critical times never called a meeting of the general body on its own initiative to take its sense on any important question, but whenever it is duly requisitioned by any members to convene such a meeting, Executive has generally resorted to various tactics to evade calling such general meetings. The result is that to-day the Chamber has earned the unenviable reputation of being a reactionary body, as can readily be judged from the character of resolutions passed, such as sponsoring the Imperial preference under the ostensible guise of encouragement to the mill industry.

As an instance of such highhandedness of the Committee I wish to place before the public and the general body of the members the following:—

On the 11th of July last: i.e. three and a half months ago some thirteen members of the Chamber, including the undersigned, sent in a requisition to the Committee to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the Chamber to consider the foolowing resolution:—

"That looking to the present conditions of India it is essential in the opinion of this Chamber to boycott British goods in to and other foreign goods as far as possible for the securing of the political and economical demands of the Indian nation and that a Committee of the following members, with powers to co-opt, is hereby appointed to consider and frame a practical scheme in furtherence thereof and submit the same to the Chamber's Committee for execution:—

Shah Huseinbhai Lalji.
Shah Mathuradas Kanji Motani.
Srj. Nagindas Master.
Prof. Khushal Talakshi Shah.
Srj. Sarabhai Nemchand Haji.
Srj. Gordhandas Goculdas.

The said resolution was sent in Gujarati under rule ten of the Gujrati rules of the Chamber which clearly lays down that on any ten members of the Chambers sending in a written requisition to convene an extra-ordinary general meeting of the Chamber to consider any resolution, such meeting shall be so convened within a month of the date of the requisition. Three and a half months have elapsed since the sending in of the above requisition, but the committee has not only not convened such a meeting but during this long interval has tried all possible means to prevent the same from ever being discussed on the floor of the Chamber.

Firstly they tried to "samjao" the requisitionists through the President. Nine days after the requisition was sent in, I received a letter from the acting Secretary requesting me to see the President of the Chamber with my co-requisitionists on the 28th July last so that he could speak to us on the subject matter of our letter. At the interview, Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji, the President of the Chamber, suggested certain alterations in the body of the resolution and took special objection to the word 'boycott'. We respectfully told the President that we had fully considered the wording of the resolution and regretted that we could not accede to any alterations as suggested by him.

Subsequently when we apprehended that the matter might have been lost sight of, there being no communication to the members for nearly a fortnight after the date of the requisition, I sent in a reminder on the 2nd of August last. I received a reply from the acting Secretary, dated 7th of August, to the effect that the committee decided to take the opinion of the Advocate General on the point raised and that until such opinion was received, nothing further could be done in the matter.

I was surprised at the contents of the letter. Here was a requisition to the committee, a mere administrative body of the Chamber, to convene an extra-ordinary general meeting of the Chamber, duly signed by over ten members. Under the rules, the committee is bound to convene such a meeting within a month. The committee, however, after nearly a month, says, that it shall do nothing of the kind till it receives the opinion of the Advocate General. But why this opinion and at whose expense? We do not know whether the Committee wants to be advised that under the constitution it has power to convene such a meeting or whether it can prejudge, direct and control the deliberation of the general body. Whatever be the issues for opinion, this much is clear that the general body is prevented for over three and a half months from considering such an important resolution.

We on our part tried our best to expedite the matter. I on behalf of my co-requisitionists drew the attention of the President to the requisition in question in the quarterly meeting of the Chamber held in the second week of August last but no satisfactory answer was given by the President. Further although under the practice prevalent so far, various resolutions sent in by individual members have been taken on the Agenda and allowed to be discussed and decided upon at such quarterly meetings of the Chamber, other resolutions, including a similar one on boycott sent in by Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah, were not put on the agenda of the meetings and the President when questioned on this point decreed that under the constitution such resolutions cannot be considered at such quarterly meetings.

Subsequently I sent in a letter on the 18th of August last protesting against the unnecessary delay in convening the meetings as requested by the requisitionists. I got the short reply to the effect that nothing could be done till the legal opinion was received.

I do not know what are the points on which such opinion is sought for, nor do I know if the Committee has received such an opinion, and in that case, what are the contents thereof. But I do know this that on the 6th of October, that is nearly two months and 20 days after the requisition, I was sent for by Mr. J. K. Mehta, the Secretary of the Chamber. He again discussed the possibility of alterations in the proposed resolution but so far the result is that there are no signs of the requisition being acted upon.

The real state of affairs is that the General body of the Chamber and the committee of the Chamber are poles apart on the burning questions of the day. In June last when a requisition to consider the boycott of Councils was released from the Chamber-archives for discussion by the general body the proposed boycott of the council was resolved upon almost unanimously. Since that time it seems the Committee always fights shy of the views of the general body on all important questions. It is clear from what is stated above that the Committee dreads the discussion of the proposed resolution by the General Body and has kept it hanging for so long; otherwise one fails to understand why instead of giving the Chamber the opportunity of discussing its own policy on such a requisition the autohrities shoulud try to nip the same in the bud by resorting to such methods as "samjaoing" the requisitionists privately at such long intervals and obtain legal opinion regarding matters within the province of the general body. This is really a direct challenge and an insult to the General Body of the members. I request, therefore, the members of the Chamber, to take up the challenge and I appeal to them to save the Chamber from degenerating into a mouthpiece of a few co-operating capitalists against the interests of the general body and the commercial community.—Yours, etc.

PARAMANAND KUNVERJI.
Nov. 3.

KARACHI MERCHANT JAILED.

—:o:—

Sequel To Insolvency Affairs

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

The City Magistrate of Karachi has sentenced the well-known Karachi merchant and landlord and an Honorary Magistrate Seth Gidumal Fatechand to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The charges against the accused arose but of the insolvency proceedings against Seth Gidumal Fatechand and the prosecution was sanctioned by the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. They relate to two sums of Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 3,916 respectively which were received but not entered in the accoun' books after the declaration of the insolvency.—A. P.

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LONGCLOTH
ETC.

KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS
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INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION THROUGH MASSES.

Good Work Done By Bombay Society.

The following are extracts from the 41st annual report of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the masses:—

At the last Annual General Meeting of the Society held in Messrs. Dewoolkar Brothers' Office, Fort, under the presidentship of Mr. J. K. Parulkar, the Annual Report and the audited statement of accounts were adopted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan, was elected president of the Managing Committee and Messrs. K. N. Mahale and D. G. Dalvi as Hon. Secretaries and Sjt. Vasantrao S. Ravut, as treasurer.

The Dadabhoy Nowroji Poor Boys Industrial School, an institution managed by this society is under the direct supervision of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay Presidency. Instruction in practical carpentry and drawing, suitable for the purpose are given by qualified teachers. Pupils attending the School have to undergo the course of three years and those who pass the final (third) year's examination are awarded certificates by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education. These certificates enable the students to secure employments drawing decent salaries. Some of these scholars are now engaged by the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality in their schools as teachers for teaching carpentry etc. The number of pupils attending the School during the year was 56 and the average daily attendance was 47.

The Dadabhoy Nowroji Free Reading Room and Library is maintained as usual and was also fully availed of by the residents of the locality.

The Managing Committee feel indebted to those ladies and gentlemen who have kindly helped the Society by subscriptions, donations and other gifts. The large contributions during the year are as follows.

Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 100; The Zoroastrian Association Rs. 120; N. V. Mandlik Esq., B.A., LL.B. out of the Rehatsek bequests for monetary prizes Rs. 100; M. P. Khareghat Esq., I.C.S., (Retd.) through Mr. C. M. Cursetjee B.A., (Oxon,) Bar-at-law Rs. 50.

DEHR ADUN LADY WORKERS.

Put In "C" Class.

DEHRA DUN, Oct. 30.

Mr. F. L. Smith, Joint Magistrate, has sentenced Shrimati Sharmada Devi Tyagi, "Dictator," Shrimati Bhagwati Devi, Shrimati Bishan Devi and Shrimati Ramjawai Devi to four and a half months' imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine each under the Picketing Ordinance. All have been placed in "C" class. Shrimati Sharmada Devi's fine has been realised by ataching the furniture and other household effects that could be found at her residence in Ajabpur. Only a small tumbler has been left for Pandit Mahabir Tyagi, her husband. Shrimati Sharmada Devi's five-month-old child also is with her in jail.

Pandit Mahabir Tyagi, President of the District Congress Committee, has been served with a notice under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. forbidding him to make any speech in Dehra Dun for a period of two months" and warning him that any disobedience of the order would lead to his arrest.—"Hindustan Times."

Cod Liver Oil Emulsion
WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

For

All Lung Diseases and Chest Complaints, Rickets, General Debility. Specially recommended for undernourished Children.

Agents:
Orient Drug Agency, Bombay.
Messrs. Konkar Bros. Poona.

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FIXED DEPOSIT of Rs. 50 and above accepted for 3 years at 9% p. a. Int. paid monthly.
SAVINGS ACCOUNT opened and interest paid at 6¼% on daily balance.
RECURRING and CURRENT deposits accepted.
LOANS granted on jewels and other approved securities.
AUCTION CHITS started and conducted from time to time.

'B' CLASS DEPOSIT.

The Fund is starting B. Class Deposits which offers many advantages to depositors. A few agents for popularising this deposit are taken on a salary of Rs. 75/- and allowance of Rs. 25/-.

Apply for particulars to:— K. V. IYER, *Secretary.*

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of different provinces, after continued use of F. P. Pills and comparing with other medicines, declare that these Pills are the safest and surest among all drugs, pessaries and rubber goods and perceptively improve the health by effectively postponing conception. Price 3 months pills Rs. 3/4. Details Free.
DR. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L.,
Parbatipur, E.B.R. (Bengal).

The 10th Olympiad.

Los Angeles, (California) Sept. 15.

Plans for the Olympic Village for housing and feeding athletes during the Games of the Xth Olympiad in 1932, are engaging the attention of the Organizing Committee, which is completing all of the details of this very big and important feature of the preparations for the world event.

The Village plan was received enthusiastically and adopted at the recent Olympic Congress in Berlin, although it was possible at that time for the Organizing Committee to present only a general idea of the plan. However, since their return to Los Angeles, representatives of the Committee have given constant thought and attention to the Village plan, and within four months all details regarding it will be made public.

The Organizing Committee believes that the health, comfort and peace of mind of the athletes and their immediate entourage are of principal importance in the success of the Games. Correct training diet in each country's own cuisine is assured under the Olympic Village plan.

The Committee is suggesting to all National Olympic Committees that attaches be appointed to maintain a very close contact between the Organizing Committee and the visiting teams. These attaches will have offices in the Olympic Village during the games, and being familiar months in advance, with the personnel and details of operation of the Organizing Committee, will be of great service to the countries they represent.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
— Mail & Passengers — Service.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Tons.
Nov.		
8th	NALDERA x	16,083
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA *	11,120
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA *	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI*	16,697
27th	KAISER-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI *	16,650
1st	RANPURA	16,601
th	MALOJA X	20,837
th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
28th	NALDERA x	16,083
Mar.		
7th	KAISER-I-HIND	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16,650
9th	MOLDAVIA §	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
2nd		
May	KAISER-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,248
16th	MACEDONIA	11,120
23rd	MALOJA x	20,837
30th	MALWA	10,936

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.
†To Marseilles only.
@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

	2nd Saloon A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

	2nd Saloon. A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£39	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
Nov. 20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec. 11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
Mar. 23th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl. 16th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About.		
Nov. 7	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia.
15	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan
21	RANCHI	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931.		
Jan. 2	NALDERA	Colombo, & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
7th	VARSOVA	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah.
8th	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka. C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
10th	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
12th	Bandra	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports via Verawal & Mangalore.
19th	Karapara	E. & S. Africa via P.Bunder

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays. Thurs. Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Havre Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov
Corneo Maru ..	8th Nov.	20th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	24th Nov.	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	4th Dec.	22nd Dec.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25478
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
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B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136,497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
KamoMaru	8000	...	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@2 Dec
*Yamagata Maru ..	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
xIyo Maru, Kashima Maru ..	5964	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Yasukuni Maru ..	10000	...	@16Dec.
*Calcutta Maru ..	12000	...	@28Dec
xKaga Maru ..	5330	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
Hakone Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
	10500	...	@23Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

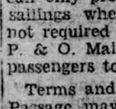
Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Suwa Maru.	11000	13 Nov.	30 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec
Hakozaki Maru ..	10600	10 Dec.	27 Dec

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS



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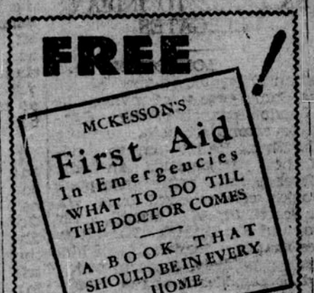

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SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Nov. 5.
C/Nagpur, Ray, Liverpool.
Jehangir, Vollor, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Nov. 6.
Clan MacIver, Macfarlene, Dunkirk.
British Ambassador, Oxley, Cochin.
Texel, Roos, Rotterdam.
C/Auckland, Rawland, Calcutta.
C/London, Brown, Liverpool.

LOADING.
Bombay, Nov. 5.
Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.
Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.
Steamer Chindwara for Rangoon.
Steamer Howra for Calcutta.
Steamer Mooltan for Sydney.

S.S. Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer "Jehangir" arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. C/Nagpur:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Nagpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Clan MacIver:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan MacIver will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S.S. Texel:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy's steamer Lexel, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

S.S. Tanfield:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Tanfield", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. C/Auckland:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Auckland will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with some bottom cargo.

S.S. City of London:—The K N Coy's steamer City of London, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo

S.S. British Ambassador:—The A P O Coy's steamer "British Ambassador" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Cochin, with some bottom cargo of fuel oil.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5.
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
2 Ranpura, London, 15-11, M M & Co.
3. Texel, Karachi, 6-11 E D Sassoon & Co.
4 Pasha, Java 8-11, T. Morrison and Co. Co.
5 C/Quickland, Colombo 6-11 F F & Co.
6 Rabenfels, Karachi, 7-11, L F & Co.
7 Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-11 N Y Kaisha.
8 C/Alexandra, Karachi, 10-11, K Nixon and Co.
9 Himalaya, Karachi, 5-11 L T & M I.
10 Clan Maciver Malabar Coast, 5-11 J Finlay & Co.
12 Dumana, Karachi, 7-11, M M & Co.
15 Khandalla Durban 5-11 M M and Co.
16 City of London, Liverpool 6-11 K Nixon & Co.
18 H T Lancashire, Hongkong, 5-11 D M T O.
19 British Ambassador, Cochin, 5-11 A P O C.
VICTORIA DOCK
1 Havre Maru, Kobe, 8-11 O S Kaisha.
3 Barjora P G 5-11 M M and Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 6-11, M M and Co.
5 Dara, Aden, 9-11, T M and Co.
7 Howra N F, 6-11 M M and Co.
8 Gazana, Calcutta, 9-11, M M and Co.
Howra, NF, NF, M M and Co.
10-11 Tanfield, Rangoon, 5-11 M M and Co.
12-13 Rajput, Rangoon 10-11 T M and Co.
PRINCE'S DOCK
G Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 7-11, L N and Co.
H Indira, M Coast, 7-11, New Bombay Steamship Ltd.
Q Sophie Marie, M Coast, 7-11, M S N Co.
K Netravati, Karachi, 5-11, B S N Co.
L Sarasvati, Mangalore, 7-11 B S N Co.
M Irrawadi, Veraval 5-11, B S N and Co.
P Rajput, Rangoon, NF T M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Mooltan 6-11-30 P and O S N Co
Mantua 14-11-30 P and O S N Co
Ranchi 21-11-30 P and O S N Co
Viceroy of India 30-11-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Dumana 28-10-30 M M and Co
FROM LIVERPOOL
California 10-11-30, G T Co.
City of Paris 6-11-30 K N Co.
Clan Macbride 12-11-30 J F Co
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Sumatra 20-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Fraunfels 7-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
Sturnfels 13-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
Teneriff 8-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
Lichtenfels 25-11-20 L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
Jeff Davis 6-11-30 L Edward Ltd
City of Venice 7-11-30 F F Campbell and Co.
Potter 4-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk 16-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM DUNKIRK
Pikoe 13-11-30 M Maritime.
FROM GENOA.
Tanimber 7-11-30 T M and Co.
Genoa 21-11-30 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE
Pilsna 9-11-30 L T Co.
Gange 21-11-30 L T Co.
Fusijama 26-11-30 L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Mantua 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore 12-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 8-11-30, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 15-11-30, N Y Kaisha.
Macedonia 21-11-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA
Naldera 7-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Vomachichi 10-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM DURBAN.
Karapara, 8-11-30, M M and Co.
Karoa 22-11-30 M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
FOR LONDON.
Ranpura 15-11-30, P & O Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumana N F, M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia N F G T and Co.
FOR HULL
City of Alexandria N F J F Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Rubenfels N F, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR PERSIAN GULF
Varsova N F M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tango Maru 13-11-30 N Y K
Havre Maru 8-11-30 O S Kaisha
FOR CALCUTTA.
Gazana 9-11-30 M B and Co.
Howra N F, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Rajput N F, T M and Co.
Chindwarah, N F, M M and Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou N F, T M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara N F, T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK
Fager N F F F C C.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir N F, T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Ranpura 9331, Furlong P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumana 5103 Stockwell M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 4171, Kelley G T C.
FOR HULL
City of Alexandria 2866 J F Co.
FOR KARACHI
Rabenfels 5310 Metz L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Havre Maru 3,450 Mone O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 4238 Uchino N Y K.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova 1957 Rowe M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Rajput 3391 Crebbin T M and Co.
Chindwara, 3307, Grahm, M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Gazana 3191 Lamb M M and Co.
Howra 4086 Warden, M M and Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou 2491 Beattie T M & Co
FOR ADEN.
Dara 3082 Wheeler T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK
Fager 061 Bredon, F F C. C.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 2157, Vollor, T M and Co.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 5.
For London S.S. "Ranpura":—15 bales animal skin, The Punjab National Bank Ltd., 7 bales animal skin, L. Hassan.
For Marseilles:—1110 cwts groundnut seed, E Virji and Co.
For Liverpool City of London:—8 bales wool raw; T. Manekchand.
For Marseilles:—100 cwts. henna leaves, M. Bhuta and Co.
For Antwerp S.S. "Rabenfe's":—50 bales cotton fly, M. Narottamdas and Co.
For New York, S.S. City of Auckland:—3 bales woollen numdas, 2 bales woollen carpets, 4 bales embroidery, Cox and Kings Ltd.
For Philadelphia:—83 cks. goat skin, M. Mohmad Ali and Co.
For Amsterdam S.S. "Texel" 16 bundle naked quills, P. Visram and Co.
For Rotterdom:—110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.
For Kobe S.S. "Tango Maru":—790 bales cotton-raw, G. Dossa and 500 bales cotton-raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1000 bales cotton-raw, J K Kaisha Ld.; 100 bales cotton-raw, Katak and Co.
For Kobe S.S. "Havre Maru":—214 bales cotton-raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 448 cotton-raw, N. Fatehally; 150 bales cotton-raw, G K Kaisha Ld.
For Osaka:—350 bales cotton-raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 5.
Nogoya, S.S. "Tango Maru" Agents, N Y Kaisha Ld:—1200 cases beer, 146 cases boxes, 475 bales cotton shirting, 52 cases glassware, 170 cases porcelein-ware.
From Osaka:—218 cases cotton shirting, 267 cases cotton yarn, 460 cases glassware, 766 bundles brass-ware, 320 drums paint, 40 cases rubber goods.
From Kobe:—75 cases porcelain-ware, 80 cases glassware, 77 cases cotton shirting, 102 cases straw-boards, 30 cases mats, 110 cases camphor, 64 cases canvas shoes, 1200 pieces logs, 58 drums coal-tar.
From Moji:—35 cases vegetable wax, 750 bags cement, 20 cases glass-ware.
From Shanghai:—35 cases silk yarn, 140 cases cotton yarn, 379 bags green peas, 875 cases tea (green).
From Hongkong:—1000 bags sugar, 62 bags sugar-candy, 295 bags fire-crackers.
From Canton:—30 bundles china roots, 98 reels matting, 100 bundles cassia, 262 bags sugar-candy, 25 bags storani seed.
From Singapore:—100 slabs tin, 1615 pieces planks, 890 bags rattan, 244 bags fruits, 1150 bags flour, 35 bags nut pegs, 37 bags long pepper, 291 bags gum banzamin, 204 bags domar batu.
From Penang:—51 slabs tin, 510 bags pearl tapioca, 32 bags betel nuts.
From Colombo:—23 chests tea, 250 cases caned goods, 40 cases betel leaves, 50 bags plumbago.
From Liverpool, S.S. City of Alexandria, Agent K Nixon and Co:—32 cases cotton yarn, 108 cases cotton goods, 284 bales cotton, 25 cases bricks, 43 cases stearnic, 250 cases soap, 100 cases tiles, 216 cases machinery, 94 cases covers, 368 drums chemicals, 30 cases ale, 57 cases brandy, 52 cases medicine, 32 cases glassware, 40 kegs lead, 12 kegs paint, 18 bundles steel, 500 bundles widdles, 50 bundles rivets, 2535 bundles hoops, 76 bundles moulding, 200 bales newspaper.
From Marseilles:—1200 cases tiles, 190 cases cotton.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

SMALL IRREGULAR SESSION.
Continental Buying.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Yesterday the New York Cotton change was closed. The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled irregular with a small turnover of business and closed at a decline of 5 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged at 10.89.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 point and despite some Continental buying, later on developed into weakness and closed at a decline of 5 to 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 13 points to 6 1/2 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

"CREAM" ON SHORT SIDE REMOVED.

The following extract from the Liverpool friends market letter received by Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., will be found interesting:—

"Although we are much opposed to interference in commodities by artificial methods, we must recognise the fact that the Southern farmer will require financial assistance, directly or indirectly, in order to save him from ruin, and we therefore conclude that the easiest methods will be to buy his crop from him at the present level, forego part of his mortgaged land payments on his promise to reduce his acreage this coming season, and thus alleviate the present distress by holding cotton off the market until such times as either the trade can absorb the surplus, or a small crop be the outcome of a reduced acreage".

We believe the "cream" on the "short" side has been removed and it is advisable to purchase in weakness rather than sell "short" in a market void of free contracts. It is true any smart advance would again bring out Southern hedge sales or free offering from Co-operatives but the risk on the "long" side around 10 /2 Cents will we believe prove to be comparatively small.

MESSRS. LANGLEY AND CO.'S VIEWS.

"At the time of writing the market appears to have relapsed into its old state of indifference and the trend once again looks downward. The spinners' takings show a progressive decrease compared with past seasons and it is evident that a much larger proportion of the crop is being held unhedged than is usual at this time of the year. In a season where the balance between supply and demand was more evenly held this so-called holding movement might accomplish its object of forcing consumers to pay holders' prices, but with every prospects of a surplus from this crop of 1 1/2 million bales, and an adequacy of outside growths of cotton, we think it is doomed to failure. After all, the decline in cotton values over the last twelve months is not an isolated case. All other commodity markets have found levels just as low as cotton without, in any apparent way, stimulating the demand for the commodities concerned and we fail to see any good reason why cotton should prove an exception to this. All pointers are the other way. It would appear that America is paying the price for having sustained its main crop at an uneconomic level over many years and at a level that has induced a large increase in the growths of outside styles of cotton of which at present there is an abundant supply. Very largely the decline in values is the direct result of the decline in the world's buying power and until the latter shows very definite signs of resuscitating we cannot see any justification for any sustained advance. Upward reactions there must be, but we regard these as merely technical adjustments in contra distinction to the main trend which we think will continue downward until a turn is seen in world conditions."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Manchester report says yarn enquiry fair but small business passing.

Liverpool.—Recommend buying old crop and selling new crop in Liverpool. Think old crop will advance more than new crops owing to improving trade situation. Think an opportunity is presented such as rarely offers.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-30 a.m.: Small market, contracts scarce, some Continental buying.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 6.31, Difference 160 pts. equal Rs. 70/-

Broach A-M. (Expected) Rs. 207 1/2 equal 4.71, Difference 160 pts. equal As. 70/-

New York May (Expected) 11.74 equal 5.87, Difference 116 pts. equal Broach A-M. (Expected) Rs. 207 Rs. 51/-

1/2 equal 4.71, Difference 116 pts. equal Rs. 70/-

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, November 4.

	Opening	Closing
November	.....	5.96—.05
December	.....	6.03—.06
January	6.15	6.10—.06
February	.....	6.14—.05
March	6.26	6.22—.05
April	.....	6.26—.05
May	6.36	6.32—.05
June	.....	6.38—.05
July	6.46	6.42—.04
August	.....	6.45—.04
September	.....	6.48—.04
October	6.54	6.52—.03
November	.....	6.52—.03
Middling Spot	.....	6.12—.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, November 4.
Sales at Liverpool 5,00 blaes.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, November 4.
Scinde, Fully Good 4.05
Scinde Fine 4.30
Scinde, Superfine 4.40
Bengal, Good 3.80
Bengal, Fully Good 4.05
Bengal, Fine 4.30
Oomra, Good 4.00
Oomra, Fully Good 4.30
Oomra, Fine 4.60
Broach, Fully Good 4.65
Broach, Fine 4.90
Broach, Superfine 5.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, November 4.
November 9.07
December 9.03
January 9.06
March 9.21
May 9.37
July 9.53
Safellaridis, F.G.F. Spot 10.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.
New Orleans, Nov. 4.
December 11-11—.05
January 11.26—.04
Spot 10.89.

LONDON METALS.
London, November 4.
Copper Braziers £58-1/2.
Yellow Metal £46-1/4 Net.
Spelter. Har Indian Brands, £12-3-4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £15-5/8
Tin, English Ingots, £113.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1930.

Back To Their Field Of Activity.

SIRDAR VALLABBHAI, JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM & DR. HARDIKAR RELEASED

LUSTILY CHEERED BY BOMBAY CITIZENS

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram who were arrested in Bombay on the occasion of the Tilak Day procession on August 2 and were sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment were released on Wednesday morning.

In the early hours of Wednesday morning they were brought from Yeravda Jail where they were undergoing imprisonment under heavy police escort and were taken to the Arthur Road Jail from where they were released after being detained there for an hour.

From Arthur Road Jail Sirdar Vallabhbhai and Sjt. Jairamdas proceeded to Mr. Mansukhlal Chaganlal's house in Parekh Street, Girgaum, where the Sirdar stays whenever he is in Bombay.

The news of the Sirdar's release spread in the city and especially on Choupatty Sands where large crowds had gathered to attend the Flag salutation ceremony. Many of them proceeded to Parekh Street to pay their homage to the Congress President and standing on the road raised shouts of "Sardar Vallabhbhai-Ki-Jai."

Hearing the shouts the Sirdar came out, and stood near one of the windows. On seeing him the crowds cheered him lustily and again shouted the usual national slogans. The Sirdar smiled and bowed to the crowd.

VISITORS.

The Sirdar was busy for the whole day in meeting numerous friends who called upon him on getting the news of his release. Prominent among them were Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mrs. Raiji, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. K. P. Khadilker, Mr. Gangdhar Rao Despande and others.

Both the Sirdar and Sjt. Jairamdas are in good health and looked cheerful. They refused to make any statement to the Press.

BARDOLI SIRDAR IN BOMBAY.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai who came to Bombay on Wednesday after his release from Yerawda jail received a tumultous welcome from Bombay citizens. Left: The crowd lustily cheering the Sirdar. Right: Sirdar, in a characteristic pose acknowledging the warm reception of the citizens.

"WE MUST PAY THE PRICE"

—:o:—

Dr. Hardikar Interviewed.

CONDEMNS TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

On his release from the Thana Jail after serving his imprisonment Dr. N. S. Hardikar the General Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal came to Bombay. Dr. Hardikar intends o stay in Bombay for a couple of days for X-Ray treatment and then proceed to Bangalore to complete the treatment.

In an interview to a "Chronicle" representative Dr. Hardikar said:—

"As regards the movement in the country only "The Illustrated Weekly Times" and "Wiwidh Vritta" are allowed to the prisoners of the "B" Class but judging from the reports appearing even in these papers I am convinced that the movement has been earnestly taken up by all classes of people and that no amount of Ordinances, lathi charges prosecutions and other acts of repression will succeed in crushing the spirit of the people and swerve them from the path of non-violence.

We have started on our march to liberty. There can be no looking back—no retreat. If we want freedom we must pay the price.

Asked what he thought about the Bombay volunteers and their part in the struggle Dr. Hardikar said, "I have nothing but praise for the reroic stand of the rank and file of the Hindustani Seva Dal, the Satyagraha volunteers and the Desh Sevikas. And I hope the volunteers will keep up their priud record."

CONDITIONS IN JAIL.

Questioned about the Thana jail, Dr. Hardikar said:

"The cells in which the "B" Class prisoners are confined are extremely uncomfortable without sufficient ventilation and infested with mosquitoes. The sanitary arrangements are far from satisfactory. There are only five privy seats of the crudest type for fifty prisoners and the water supply is insufficient. The District jail of Thana is one of the oldest jails and when Government can spend so much money on the decorations of Government houses and other public buildings it is a great shame that the jails should be allowed to remain in this condition. The way in which "C" Class prisoners are housed and fed is absolutely inhuman. We were not allowed to mix with them and hence I cannot say much about them.

"INHUMAN."

The food given to "B" Class is not sufficiently nutritive and most of the "B" Class prisoners have lost their weight. The authorities refuse to provide a separate kitchen and a flat rate of seven annas per head works in practice at less than five annas.

There are no facilities for exercise and recreation. The hospital is not well equipped. There is only one whole-time doctor who has to look after nearly 700 prisoners and although he is very energetic and painstaking it is almost physically impossible for him to look after the health of all the prisoners. The senior medical officer hardly finds time to attend regularly. The lot of sick prisoners is indeed miserable. If this can be said of "B" Class prisoners the fate of the "C" Class prisoners who have the misfortune to fall it can better be imagined than described.

War On Khaddar Work.

RESULTS OF CONFISCATING ASHRAMS FOR KHADDAR PRODUCTION

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BARDOLI, Nov. 2.

The real message of the Ashrams of Bardoli, Vedchhi, Sarbhan, Madhi and Kumbhia, which are confiscated, is construction—not destruction.

There were three departments working in the Bardoli Ashram, viz., (1) War Council, (2) Khaddar Depot and (3) Khaddar Production Department.

The productive activities of Khaddar of this Ashram were unique in the whole of India. The first turn to the spinning-wheel was given in the Swaraj Ashram of Bardoli from where the idea spread and now one may hope that it will occupy a corner in the huts of the poorest peasant in the whole of India.

WEAVING CENTRES: CHIEF WORK.

Establishing of weaving centres were the chief activities of the Ashrams at Sarbhan, Madhi and Kumbhia, but among these all Vedchhi Ahram occupies the most unrivalled position. There is no tinge of political agitation in the activities of this Ashram. Spinning, carding, elementary learning and industry are its four mottos.

REFORMING THE RANIPARAJ.

And the foundation of this Ashram was laid in 1921. It introduced many reforms in the Raniparaj (aborigines), which even the Government could not bring about. The crude life of the Raniparaj has been refined by the Ashram people. It has by this time introduced spinning wheels in 5,000 homes round about. The Raniparaj community is able to earn its living by spinning, being freed from the evils of drink by the Ashramites. The centre at Vedchhi alone is producing cloth worth about Rs. 40,000.

I cannot help recording an interesting incident of a peasant of his place, who is a leader of his community. There was no outstanding revenue in his name. The taxes, on what little land he has are already paid. He was arrested under the "Intimidation" Ordinance, and was convicted.

The new camp of Bardoli was opened on October 22. When I visited it, I saw the volunteers were sitting on an uneven land basking in the sun with a national flag flying in the air. The erection of the new shelter was proceeding. This camp will come into existence under the supervision of Sjt. Bahecharbhai.

CAMPS AT WORK.

In spite of many handicaps the following seven camps are functioning:—

(1) Rayam, (2) Kadod, (3) Madhi, (4) Bajipara, (5) Jamniya, (6) Sarbhon and (7) Vankaner.

The trained volunteers of these camps tour the villages and convey messages and instructions all round.

At present their chief duty is to give the migrated peasants right information and warn them against official propaganda. Another duty they perform is to circulate widely the "Surat Satyagraha Patrika". The police have an eye upon it. The "unauthorised news-sheet" Ordinance has not been able to cope with and check the growth of this bulletin as elsewhere.

Almost all the leaders are arrested. More and more workers are daily clapped in jail. The latest Ordinance of the Viceroy and searches and seizures have disorganised the work of the volunteers. Still it is interesting to note that the organisers of the Bardoli Taluka, though under heavy handicaps, are going ahead with their work.

PLIGHT OF THE PEASANTS.

There is no end to the miseries of peasants. It is an open secret that the tillers of the soil hardly get their main necessaries of life. Many families eke out their earnings by selling dairy produce. Their cattle are stranded. They are not in a position to house them in and obtain fodder for them. The home fields they have left behind are full of standing grass. The time for cutting it was in the month of Ashwin. But when they were in a hurry to march out with whatever they could lay hand upon, how could they pause to think of the cutting of the grass in the fieds. To-day they might have means to buy a few necessities in Baroda territory. But the question that looms large is "What about to-morrow?" It is the duty of those, who are appreciating the sacrifices of the Bardoli peasants to see that their cattle do not starve.

Over and above this, the question of the future grain supply for these peasants themselves also requires some attention. At present they have got little stock, but a day will come when they will run short of what little they have. But they say: "God is great. Men may forget, but He will not." With this one hope they are passing their days.

PLEA FOR PRAYERS FOR R. T. C.

—:o:—

Future of India's Millions

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Archbishop of Canterbury writing in the "Diocesan Gazette" appealing for prayers in connection with the Round Table Conference for November 16 says that the Round Table Conference will be one of the most fateful conferences ever assembled in the history of British Empire and on its success or failure may depend the whole future of millions in India.—Reuter.

DREAM OF "GREATER INDIA" WITHOUT INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES!

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Meetings of the Indian States delegation have been suspended temporarily in order to allow the Committee of seven Ministers which, the delegates appointed on 2nd November to complete its investigations of constitutional problems for the formation of a "Greater India" of which British India and the Indian States should be constituent partners. The Committee is expected to report by the end of the week and to hand its report to a plenary session of the States' delegation on 10th November.

Arrangements for the Round Table Conference have been completed. Several large Committee rooms have been sub-divided for meetings of various delegations.—Reuter.

CHALLENGE TO INDIAN DELEGATES

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Indian Delegates to the Round Table Conference were invited by the London Branch of the Congress to attend a public meeting at the Essex Hall to-day to defend their participation in the Conference but none accepted. Apologies were received from Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir M. Ismail, Sir Patro, and Sir Hydari. The latter writes that it is inadvisable of him to discuss publicly, subjects which would be considered at the Conference.

Mr. Tulsi Goswami, former Swarajist whip in Assembly, whilst acknowledging some delegates' past services to India, condemned their participation in the Conference and said that they should at least make it clear at the outset that the only subject to be discussed was India's freedom, failing which they should straightway walk out. He anticipated in the near future, another more representative Conference when real Indian plenipotentiaries would dictate terms at St. James Palace. The present conference would not merely be a failure but irretrievably damage British credit throughout the world.

IRISH REPUBLICAN'S VIEW.

Several angry speeches were made including that of Mr. Ryan, representing the Irish Republicans. He advocated the meeting of force by force but other speakers adhered to Congress principle of non-violence.

DELEGATES ASKED TO WITHDRAW.

The meeting unanimously resolved to call upon the delegates to "abandon the futile and treacherous attempt to stab in the back of those engaged in the struggle to win independence of the Indian People" and demanded that they should forthwith go back to India and take a share in their motherland's fight for liberty, instead of fraternising with her enemies.—"Hindu" Special cable.

TORY AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS REJECTED.

Why L. G. Did Not Support it.

OPPOSITIONS' SERIOUS CHALLENGE AFTER CHRISTMAS?

"Industrial International Agreements Responsible For Unemployment."

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The House of Commons rejected the Conservative Amendment to the Address by 281 votes to 250.

In the House of Commons on the resumption of the debate on the Conservative Amendment to the Address Mr. Lloyd George, after criticising Government action with regard to unemployment, said, he would not support the amendment because it was protectionist; also he was bound to wait and see the effect of Liberal-Labour co-operation with regard to the problem of unemployment.

Mr. Lloyd George's refusal to support the Conservative Amendment to the Address is interrupted in the Lobby thus: Government will be given until Christmas to state specific comprehensive plans to deal with unemployment —In other words, as soon as the Imperial and Round Table Conferences are over Government will probably be seriously challenged by both Oppositions.

ADDRESS ADOPTED.

In the Commons the Address was adopted on the conclusion of the debate on the Conservative Amendment to the Address after Mr. Baldwin had reiterated that he declined to participate in the three-party Conference on Unemployment because the subject of tariff had been completely barred.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. MacDonald, replying, said that Government was going all out for a programme of mutual help with Dominions. When Government got big orders for an English firm through preference they discovered that the industrial agreemnt prevented its taking advantage of the order. He declared that industrial international agreements accounted for much of the unemployment existing in Britain.—Reuter.

MR. GRAHAM ON EMPIRE POLICY.

Rugby—The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Graham, during the debate on the Conservative Amendment to the Address, in reply to the King's Speech, referred to the Empire policy, and summarised the alternatives before delegates to the Imperial Conference. A perfectly plain statement had been made by the Canadian Premier Bennet, who promised an additional ten per cent on the duties applicable to foreign goods based on a general scheme within the Empire. In other words it was an increase against, but there wase no immediate proposal for diminution as regards the so-called preferential duties. At present, Great Britain did one-third of her trade within the Empire, one-third with Europe and one-third with other foreign countries. In other words two-thirds with the rest of the world and one-third with the Empire. Any change from foreign to inter-Imperial trade need not involve any diminution in the aggregate volume of trade but the immediate transition would create a situation which would require to be watched with very great care. While he wanted to see the Empire resources developed, it was consideration of that kind they must have very clearly before them.

"VOLUNTARY PREFERENCE".

It was his firm conviction that apart from the tariff change there was a great field that could be cultivated within the British Commonwealth on the lines of what might be called voluntary preference. Empire nationalization would involve the reorganization of production within different parts of the Empire. There were kinds of steps that could be discussed and analysed with very great care. Assuming they were not going to get into the toils of protection but going to concentrate on this voluntary field there was one other contribution they must make and that was a drastic reorganisation of great industries in Britain to respond to the new and totally different conditions of world commerce. Reorganisation must be wholehearted and it would be defeated by the tariff war in which Britain would be involved if the Conservative proposals prevailed. National and international combinations, syndicates and trusts were coming into play and whether Britain had fiscal free trade or not, it was in the solution of that problem that should find the economic salvation of her people. —B. O. W.

ALLEGED REVOLUTIONARY SHOT AT.

Another Arrested.

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

Bashesharnath, a youngman was shot in the back and his companion was arrested by the police between Lahore City and Cantonment last night. It is stated that both the persons are alleged revolutionaries. The police questioned the youngmen when they were loitering about, and as one of them fired at a policeman the latter fired in reply wounding him seriously. The other youngman was chased and arrested.

Bashesharnath is stated to be in a precarious condition and may not survive. Police had announced a reward of Rs. 500 for Bashesharnath's arrest.—A. P.

NO NEW PRIME MINISTER FOR BIKANER.

"A Baseless Rumour"

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Reuter is asked to state that there is no foundation whatsoever for the rumours published in certain Indian newspapers regarding the appointment of a new Prime Minister of Bikaner State. Sir Manubhai Mehta who is a member of the Indian States' delegation is now in London for the purpose of attending the Round Table Conference. He is still Prime Minister of Bikaner and is enjoying full confidence of Highness the Maharaja with whom he will be returning to Bikaner on the conclusion of Conference proceedings.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE AIRMEN REACH TUNIS.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Lisbon.—A message from Tunis says that Cardosa and Lt. Pimentel have arrived.—Reuter.

(A Lisbon message of November 1 stated:—"Portuguese airmen Cardosa and Lieutenant Pimental took off on first lap of flight to Nova Goa in Portuguese India. They will make stops in North Africa, Egypt, Bushire and Karachi.)

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